"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Threatening, with showers; fresh easterly winds

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat No. 2 red, 76½c; cash corn No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The London Times's correspondent at Pretoria, South African Republic, states that the Outlanders have been given to understand that the imperial authorities will not be satisfied with concessions from President Kruger of less force than those demanded by Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner. The London press comments at length upon the Anglo-American athletic events, which took place at the Queen's Club on Saturday. The hope is expressed that the gathering will be an annual one. The third season of grand opera at Covent Garden, which ends to-day, has been a success financially, and according to reports from the British metropolis, most gratifying from an artistic point of view. Admiral Dewey yesterday went out for an excursion. Trieste advices say that the Olympia's stay in that port has been extended several days. Crowds of interested persons visited the famous warship yesterday. Mascagni's hymn, written in honor of the Admiral, was performed at Pesaro yesterday. It was received with every mark of appreciation by an audience of 2,000 persons. The cup challenger Shamrock has reached port at Rothesay, Island of Bute. An explosion occurred on the Austrian torpedo boat Adler while she lay off the Island of Torcola. A Lieutenant and four members of the crew were killed.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Col. Roosevelt expressed himself yesterday as delighted with the appointment of Mr. Root as Secretary of War. Mr. Root will go to Washington to-day.

Senator Morgan's suggestion of a new Democratic candidate for President has started a fight against Bryan in Alabama, which is likely to spread throughout the South.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday a call was issued for a labor convention, to be held Aug. 7, when the advisability of going into an independent labor political campaign will be considered.

Major P. P. Johnston, ex-Chairman of the Kentucky Democratic State Committee, came out against the election of Goebel for Governor.

The Chicago platform Democrats are said to be so much afraid that the free-silver issue will be dropped by the party organization that they have determined to send George Fred Williams of Massachusetts to Europe to urge the immediate return of Senator Jones.

Page 2.

The cup defender Columbia is at Bristol, where she will be cleaned and receive her steel mast and a new suit of sails.

Another attempt was made last night to lay the tracks of the railroad at Rockaway Beach, but was prevented by the service on the contractor of a fresh injunction obtained several days ago.

In a meeting at the Social Reform Clubrooms last night a letter from Father Ducey was read, explaining his position as one of sympathy with the street railway strikers.

Page 3.

Albert V. Roe, the Postal Telegraph messenger who has undertaken to wheel across the continent, started on his long journey yesterday.

Magistrate Nostrand in Brooklyn yesterday refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit for alleged violation of the ten-hour law. The Magistrate said that warrants were issued on Sunday only in extreme cases.

The Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in a sermon yesterday, declared that the men in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were overworked. He said that the need of the day was a Christian industrial conscience. The bodies of soulless corporations, he said, should be buried.

All the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were in operation yesterday, and the cars were run on regular schedule. President Rossiter is convinced the strike is over, and the Manhattan police are to be withdrawn. The strike leaders, however, continue to talk hopefully.

In the course of a sermon last night on "The Strike and Its Cure," the Rev. Dr. Frank Morse of the Calvary Baptist Church declared that he had no faith in arbitration, labor organizations, walking delegates, or the ballot box as a cure. He declared that capitalists treated their men like dogs.

Page 4.

Hoke Smith said sentiment in the South was opposed to continuing the war in the Philippines.

Page 5.

The list of entries for the twenty-seventh annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, to be held on the Charles River, Boston, next Friday and Saturday, was decided upon at a meeting of the Regatta Committee yesterday afternoon at the Marlborough Hotel. The list is a good one.

Page 7.

George W. Lederer has begun suit against Lillian Russell for $15,000 for breach of contract.

"Floral Day" was observed at the camp meeting at Ocean Grove yesterday. A most original service was held in the auditorium.

Page 10.

No arrangements had been made yesterday for the funeral of Robert G. Ingersoll. Many admirers of the dead agnostic went to Dobbs Ferry to view the body.

A notable engineering feat was accomplished yesterday by the substitution of a new 500-ton drawbridge for an old and much lighter one used by the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Passaic River at Newark. The actual substitution of one bridge for another was made in eighteen and a half minutes.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 8.

ROCHESTER LAWYER ARRESTED.

W. J. Hawkins Confesses the Forgery of Two Mortgages.

ROCHESTER, July 23.—William J. Hawkins, a lawyer, was locked up at Police Headquarters Saturday night, charged with forgery in the first degree, and grand larceny in the first degree in obtaining $5,100 from Margaret A. Preston in the months of October and November, 1898. All the persons interested in the case are very reticent over the affair, but it was learned that the alleged forgery consisted of signing the name of Margaret A. Bruff to two mortgages, which the lawyer is said to have disposed of to Mrs. Preston.

Mrs. Preston did not suspect that the mortgages had been forged until the interest on them became due. Then she was informed that Mrs. Bruff had not signed either of the instruments. The matter was placed in a lawyer's hands and the arrest of Hawkins followed.

Hawkins, when placed behind the bars, broke down and confessed his guilt.

Sweetheart of Lincoln Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 23.—Mrs. Mary Love Lawless died here to-day in the eighty-second year of her age. She was a sweetheart of Lincoln's and a reigning belle of her day. Her maiden name was Joplin and her home was Mount Vernon, Penn. Her husband is James O. Lawless, a Mexican veteran, who survives her. She also leaves a daughter, Mrs. Mary L. Scott, widow of Lieut. John Scott of the United States Army.

Golden Rod, Bottled at the Brewery, $1.20 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone, 164 W'sburgh. *Otto Huber Brewery,* Brooklyn.—Adv.

CLEVELAND MOBS BLOW UP A CAR

Six Persons Injured and Ambulances Are Called Out.

OUTBREAKS BY STRIKERS

Mayor May Call on the Governor to Send More Troops.

A Battery of Artillery Will Probably Be Included—A Day of Riots Results in Many Injuries and Arrests.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—A Euclid Avenue car loaded with passengers was wrecked by an explosion of nitroglycerine or guncotton shortly before 11 o'clock to-night. Six persons were badly hurt, the names of the injured being as follows:

Mrs. E. C. Martin, 79 Alanson Street, compound fracture of the skull, right arm broken, and internal injuries which may prove fatal.

E. C. Martin, right arm badly cut and bruised about legs and body.

Mrs. Catharine Harris, 25 Cornell Street, suffering from nervous prostration.

F. A. Smith, 69 Vienna Street; injured about legs and body.

Albert E. Fassett, 12 Wallace Place; legs injured.

Dora Schessler, 11 Aakdale Street; bruised about the body.

Late to-night it was learned that Mrs. Martin, one of the injured, would probably die. She suffered a compound fracture of the skull, had one arm broken, and was otherwise injured. She was with her husband, who was also badly hurt.

The explosion tore out the front end of the car, smashing all the windows, and destroyed the brake. After considerable difficulty the car was stopped, and a call for ambulances was sent out. The motorman, William Draggers, who came from Cincinnati, was dazed by the shock, but the conductor, Frank Schroeder of St. Louis, escaped injury.

The force of the explosion was so great that it shook all the houses in the neighborhood, and was heard for a distance of two or three miles. There is no clue to the identity of the person who placed the explosive on the track. Persons living in the neighborhood say they saw a man in a buggy stop at the corner of Kensington Street, where the explosion occurred, and get out by the railroad track. He remained there a short time, and then drove rapidly away.

Within a few minutes after the explosion a crowd of a thousand people assembled, and the injured, who were suffering from shocks, were cared for until the ambulances arrived. None of them was dangerously injured, their hurts being confined to bruises about the feet and legs. Mrs. Martin fainted before she was taken from the car. All were taken to their homes in ambulances. The motorman on the car managed to get out of the vestibule of the car, and then fell to the street, but he quickly recovered and helped to extricate the pasesngers from the wreck.

Passengers who were on the car say the explosion seemed to lift the whole front of the car, and it ripped up the floor for more than half the distance from the front end. The car was in fact a complete wreck, but strange to say, it did not leave the rails, and was taken to the barns by the next outward-bound motor.

The police were quickly summoned to the scene of the explosion, and a force of men was detailed to investigate, with a view to running down the person who placed the explosive on the track.

MORE TROOPS NEEDED.

There seems to be no doubt now that Mayor Farley will call out the three or four available military companies in this city in addition to those already under arms. The call will include the battery of artillery, and the Governor may be requested to send other troops to the city.

In the vicinity of the Holmden Avenue barns to-night there was continuous rioting from three or four hours. Every car that passed was attacked with stone, and several shots were fired. There was a lively fusilade at one time, the non-union crews returning the fire. The only person hurt was a woman, who was shot in the finger as she stood in her doorway. The police made twenty-five arrests in the neighborhood.

Rioting continued all along Broadway to-night, and it took three squads of police as many hours to escort three cars a distance of four miles to the barns. Fifteen or twenty of the rioters were taken into custody.

Cars were started running as usual this morning on all but one or two lines. The mobs were astir early. Soon after 10 o'clock a thousand or more persons gathered on Burton Street, on the south side, and proceeded to obstruct the track. When a car came along with two policemen on board it was attacked with a shower of stones. In spite of the policemen the non-union motorman and conductor were roughly handled.

One of them, named McDermott, had two ribs broken and the other was badly bruised. One of the policemen fired at the mob, the bullet striking a man named Wennick. The mob assaulted the officers, both of whom were struck repeatedly with stones, and but for the intervention of a priest of the Catholic Church near at hand the officers might have been lynched. By this time three cars had been mixed up in the mêlée. A patrol wagon load of police arrived, the rioters dispersed, and the cars were taken back to the barns.

THREE THOUSAND ASSEMBLE.

There was a serious disturbance on the Broadway line at the corner of Petrie Street, where a mob of 3,000 assembled in the forenoon and obstructed the tracks. Finally a car came along from the Wilson Avenue barns having on board Sergt. Burrows and a private of militia and Detective Kelso. The officer ordered the mob to disperse when the motorman attempted to remove the obstruction from the track, but the rioters showed fight. Then Sergt. Burrows and the one soldier, with fixed bayonets, faced the mob and attempted to clear the way. There was a sharp fight for a few minutes, during which a perfect shower of stones fell about the detective and the soldiers, smashing the car windows. No one was seriously hurt, and after arresting two of the rioters and placing them on the car it was returned to the barns. The police afterward charged the mob, making several arrests.

The military on guard at the Holmden Avenue barns on the south side, were annoyed during the greater part of the day by a jeering mob, and fifteen arrests were made there, with the assistance of the police.

In the afternoon a mob of 1,000 conceived the idea of blocking the track on Orange Street by placing a big boulder in the middle of the street and building a fire around it. The plan worked successfully, and cars were delayed for nearly an hour, when the police drove the mob away, put out the fire, and gave the street railway men a chance to move the stone. Three men were sent to the hospital with wounds made by policemen's clubs at the end of this riot.

As a result of the shooting of the driver of a grocery wagon in the suburb known as South Brooklyn yesterday afternoon by a non-union conductor, the Mayor of that village to-day issued an order to the Marshal to arrest all non-union conductors who carried concealed weapons. Every car was stopped, and each conductor found with a revolver was arrested. All were subsequently bailed out by the company.

A small riot was started at the corner of Pearl Street and Franklin Avenue when a young woman struck a man who asked her to board a non-union car. A crowd of union sympathizers stoned cars, and a squad of police finally cleared the street.

The company to-day sent a note to the State Board of Arbitration, declining to arbitrate the differences, in which it says: "This company, fully appreciating the sincerity of your desire to bring about a readjustment with its former employes, begs to say that the men who went out on Monday last are not in the employ of the company, and there is nothing to negotiate about or to arbitrate."

CREDIT CLAIMED BY ALGER.

He Says He Originated the Plan of Sending Spanish Prisoners Back to Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Alger has always felt pride in the manner in which the War Department met the problem thrust upon it by the necessity with which it was suddenly confronted during the war with Spain of disposing of the thousands of Spanish prisoners captured in Santiago Province. The Secretary made the following statement to-day regarding this matter:

"On the night of July 9, 1898, the President asked me what, in my judgment, we should do with the Spanish prisoners of Santiago after their capture. I then suggested to the President that Galveston, Texas, would be the best place in the United States, in my judgment, where we could send them. This seemed to meet his approval.

"My first thought the next morning was concerning the Spanish prisoners, and the new idea came into my head 'why not send them ack to Spain?' This thought impressed me so deeply that I formulated my plan and on the morning of July 10, instead of going to the department direct, I went to the White House and laid the new plan before the President, saying that it would be an unprecedented procedure and a most gracious act; that to ship the prisoners to Galveston would be half the distance; that we should have to clothe, shelter, guard, and feed them there, and no doubt have to ship them back to Spain in the end. I also stated that I believed that it would be a great inducement to the Spaniards to surrender, which Gen. Shafter afterward assured me was the effect. The President readily approved the plan.

"Immediately upon the surrender steps were taken to carry out the pledge of the United States Government to ship the Spaniards home. The Quartermaster's Department immediately advertised for bids to transport the prisoners to Spain, with the result that eight of the ocean transportation companies submitted a combined bid, which was for officers, $110, and for enlisted men $55 per capita, steamers to be dispatched from Santiago de Cuba within forty-eight hours of their reported arrival, or demurrage to be paid at the rate of 60 cents per capita per day, same demurrage to be paid if steamers be detained at place of debarkation by quarantine or other cause.

"The Spanish Transatlantic Company's bid was $55 per capita for officers and $20 for enlisted men, with no demurrage. The Spanish company's offer was accepted. The rations for the prisoners were inspected by a United States Government official, and this Government paid, for the transportation of all the prisoners, $513,860. The same number carried by the other companies under their bid would have cost the Government $1,312,915. Here was $800,000 saved to the United States and probably much more in demurrage.

"Some days after this contract was awarded the President said to me as I entered the Cabinet room: 'Mr. Secretary, would you like to hear something favorable to you printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES?' and went on to read the editorial comment complimentary to the man whose mind originated the plan of transporting the Spaniards back to Spain."

GOVERNOR PRAISES MR. ROOT.

Delighted at His Selection as Gen. Alger's Successor—New Secretary Going to Washington To-day.

Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt spent as quiet a day at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday as the politicians would permit. Even the wet and blustering weather did not keep these away, although few of them got a chance to talk to either the Governor or the Senator. In the morning Senator Platt took his guest over to the Episcopal Church, at Sheepshead Bay, and the rest of the day was spent in the hotel.

Quite a party was formed for luncheon. It was composed of Senator and Mrs. Platt, Gov. Roosevelt, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Representative Ray, Judge Martin, Senator Kean of New Jersey, and Railroad Commissioner Dunn. Gov. Roosevelt, in the evening, said that he did not care to talk about anything except the appointment of Elihu Root as Secretary of War. He was so much pleased with this, he said, that he was quite ready to be voluble.

"Like every man who wishes success for the Administration," said the Governor, "as well as the success of the movement undertaken by the American people, I am overjoyed at the appointment of Mr. Root. He is the sort of man that should be the type of our public servants and the kind of man that every one should like to see in a responsible position. He is a man of singularly keen intellect, absolutely conscientious, incapable of doing a mean or an ungenerous act, possessing great tact and judgment, and is entirely fearless in standing up for the right.

"We can guarantee that under his administration of the office of Secretary of War no shadow of wrongdoing will be allowed to exist. He has always sacrificed his time and means to his sense of public duty, wholly without thought of reward.

"Personally it will be a great loss to me to have Mr. Root leave New York, for there was no man upon whose advice and help I have so much relied in my work as Governor, and he has been unfailing in generous response to every call."

Senator Platt has an appointment to meet Mr. Root in this city this morning, and it is understood that the Governor will also be present at the conference. The subject of discussion will be the administration of the War Department, probable changes therein, and the general policy to be followed by the new Secretary of War. Mr. Root will take hold of the task laid down by Gen. Alger when a great many changes are necessary and many appointments of officers for new regiments must be made. He has asked Gov. Roosevelt for his advice, it is understood, and it is very likely that the Governor will have much to discuss with him before his departure for Washington.

Politicians are generally discussing the effect Mr. Root's appointment will have upon the personnel of the War Department. It is frequently said that under his administration Gen. Miles will have less influence in military affairs than under Secretary Alger, and that there is no longer any probability that the General will be sent to the Philippines to make use of his experience as an Indian fighter to put an end to the guerrilla warfare in the islands.

It is understood that Senator Platt is not inclined toward Gen. Miles. Of course, the policy of Secretary Root is not determined, but it is remarked as significant that already there seems to be a turn in affairs that is not at all favorable to the commanding General. Mr. Root is keeping his own counsel.

Gov. Roosevelt will visit the Quarantine station to-day, and may meet Mr. Root and Senator Platt somewhere down town. He will leave the Oriental Hotel, as the guest of Senator Platt to-day, and will return to Oyster Bay this evening.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Elihu Root, who is to succeed Secretary Alger at the head of the War Department, has telegraphed the President that he will be here to-morrow. Mr. Root desires to have a conference with the President respecting the duties of his new office before the former leaves for Lake Champlain.

ALGER'S RETURN TO DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 23.—Plans for the reception of Secretary Alger upon his return to his home in this city were partially completed at a meeting held this afternoon. Gen. Alger will be met by the Reception Committee at some point en route from Washington. On arrival he will be met by all the marching organizations of the city which care to join in the demonstration. The General will be escorted to the City Hall, where he will be formally presented to the public in front of the building by the Mayor and Governor. Then there will be a public reception in the corridor of the City Hall, followed by a meeting, probably in Light Guard Armory. Prominent citizens will speak.

Gov. Pingree at to-day's meeting favored the idea of holding a genuine "indignation" meeting following the public reception. Mayor Maybury raised the question if such a demonstration would not embarrass and displease Gen. Alger rather than otherwise, but the Governor's mass meeting idea prevailed.

PAINTING MR. ALGER'S PORTRAIT.

Work of Percy Ives of Detroit to Hang in the War Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—During the closing days of Secretary Alger's incumbency of his office Percy Ives, the Detroit artist, has been his guest. Mr. Ives is now about to return to Detroit to finish the work he began here, which is a portrait of the Secretary to hang in the War Department. There it will be in the company of all the greatest of America's War Ministers, going as far back as Gen. Horatio Gates, who, as Chairman of the Board of War in the Revolution, was the predecessor of all Secretaries of War. There are some Secretaries who have not been thought worthy of a place in the War Department gallery, and Gen. Alger will have no reason to complain of the company he keeps.

Mr. Ives has been in Washington before on a similar errand. During President Cleveland's second term he was here to paint a portrait of the President. The commission was given him by Don M. Dickinson. The sittings were at the White House, and the portrait now hangs in Mr. Dickinson's residence, in Michigan.

PINGREE NOT A SOCIALIST.

His Attack on the President Proves It, Mayor Jones Says.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 23.—"Pingree is not a true Socialist," said Mayor Jones this morning in answer to a question as to what he thought of Gov. Pingree's attack on President McKinley. "He is Socialistic, but he is not a Socialist or he would attack the system and not the individual. The system makes the man. If Hanna were to die to-morrow another would spring up in his place. The same is true of Croker and McLean and others. They are the products of the system.

"I think Pingree's attack will cause quite a ruction in the party, but I do not believe that it matters. The day of parties is passing. The people have ceased to look to parties for aid. The party boss is doomed. He will continue to hold on to his power as long as he can, but it is the last effort. For whatever McKinley has done that is wrong the system is responsible."

CAPT. GRANT M. TOD ACCUSED.

Deadwood Alleged Swindler Posed as an ex-British Army Officer and Mining Expert.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Neb., July 23.—Capt. Grant M. Tod, who was arrested in Deadwood at the instance of the York Mining Company, has started for this place with the Sheriff, having abandoned habeas corpus proceedings. A sensation in social as well as business circles was created here by Tod's arrest. He came from New York a year ago and posed as an officer of the British Army and a mining expert. Society took him up, and the York Mining Company employed him to go to Deadwood and develop a group of mines.

For the last ten months Tod is said to have been at Deadwood, drawing his salary and $500 monthly for working the mines. From week to week, it is alleged, he sent supposed assays here, with reports of fine prospects and deep shafts. Last week the company heard bad reports and sent a man to Deadwood. He is said to have found nothing but a mossgrown cave, which had been abandoned by prospectors years ago, and nothing to show for the money. Tod was arrested on a complaint charging him with sending false statements, securing money by fraudulent means, and sending fraudulent assays. He commenced habeas corpus proceedings, but finally concluded to return with the Sheriff.

Tod, when he came here, brought letters of recommendation purporting to be from a large number of mining men in New York. It is said that he succeeded in borrowing considerable money. Tod says the company's managers are angry because he has not been able to make their worthless mines pay.

BISHOP McFAUL ON MORALS.

In a Pastoral Letter He Deplores Existing Depravity and Class Hatred.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—Bishop McFaul discussed the evils of our time in a pastoral letter read in all the churches of the diocese to-day, and fixed July 28, 29, and 30 as days for special devotions to the Sacred Heart as a preliminary to the Pope's jubilee, which begins on Christmas of this year and extends to Christmas of next year.

In his letter the Bishop said that erroneous principles regarding the end of man have rendered society unmindful of the cultivation, not only of supernatural virtue, but of those natural virtues which great men, even among the pagans, endeavor to propagate.

"Who is it," he asked, "that is at all acquainted with the condition of society in our own beloved country that will be disposed to deny the widespread depravity of morals which confronts us?"

The Bishop then quoted a writer who said that trusts depress the price of labor and increase the cost of the necessaries of existence, and that the rich, as a rule, despise the poor and the poor are coming to hate the rich, and both sides are arrayed in hostile camps.

The Bishop said this picture might be overdrawn, but that it was necessary to recall men to the duties of their state and to their own salvation.

Child Prodigy in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

SYCAMORE, Ill., July 23.—Belvidere has a child prodigy in Lawrence Church, the four-year-old son of C. M. Church. The boy is like other children except that he has a passion for literature and music. He is now reading "Evangeline," having selected it of his own volition. He can spell any ordinary word and many difficult ones, and could read before he could talk. He reads the columns of a newspaper as readily and intelligently as a grown person and also reads music.

Leadville Prisoner Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 23.—Donald J. Cameron, the Leadville business man arrested on a charge of highway robbery, and who was so badly wounded by a bullet that he could not be removed from his home, has made his escape. Last night the officer on guard was called to the kitchen by Mrs. Cameron. He was gone five minutes, and when he returned his prisoner had disappeared. The surgeons say that if Cameron does not receive medical attention within a day or two he will not recover. Mrs. Cameron has been arrested on the charge of assisting her husband to escape.

Government Takes Sheep for Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

BILLINGS, Mont., July 23.—The Government has corralled all the sheep on the Crow Reservation and is holding them for three years' back grazing taxes due to the Crow Indians. The owners are up in arms, and say they will not pay. The sheep will be confiscated

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

TROUBLES OF DEMOCRATS

Chicago Platform Men Fear Free Silver Will Be Dropped.

MISSION TO SENATOR JONES

George Fred Williams Said to be About to Sail for Europe—Mr. Stone in Control.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The Chicago platform Democrats are much aggrieved that Mr. Bryan has joined forces with the Harrison-Gahan-Watson machine. They intend to lay their grievances before Senator Jones, Chairman of the National Committee, and ask his support in organizing the new standing committees in their interest.

Apparently the Altgeld-Williams-Tarvin-Abbot combination was not made acquainted with all the inside history of last Thursday's meeting. It did not know that W. J. Stone was authorized to present Chairman Jones's resignation in the event that he deemed it necessary to do so. That was one of the secrets which only a few friends of the Vice Chairman were let into. It leaked out after Mr. Stone left the city. According to a member of the National Committee he had a letter from Senator Jones in his possession which virtually transferred to him full command of the party organization.

"That letter," continued the committeeman, "named Mr. Stone Acting Chairman of the committee and authorized him to take control of and perform all the duties of Chairman. Senator Jones also said to Mr. Stone that if he deemed it advisable and would take the Chairmanship himself he could present his resignation. But after the committee had created the office of Vice Chairman, elected Mr. Stone to fill it, and conferred upon him all the powers of Chairman, it was not thought necessary to retire Senator Jones. While he was left as the nominal head of the committee it is not likely he will ever again take an active part."

According to a report printed in The Inter-Ocean to-day, Chairman Jones has been advised by the radical Silver Democrats to cut short his European trip and return to America at once and save the party organization from those who would abandon the financial plank of the Chicago platform. George Fred Williams, National Committeeman for Massachusetts, it is said, is to sail for Europe at once as the representative of the silver men. He will meet Senator Jones in London within ten days and will give him the silver men's views of the situation here, and the radicals believe that Senator Jones will return with Mr. Williams on the first steamer for New York.

It is said that last Friday a long cablegram was sent to Senator Jones apprising him of what had been done at the National Committee meeting the day previous and urging him to come home immediately to prevent a reorganization of the party machinery by men whose loyalty to 16 to 1 is at least suspected by the silver men. The cablegram was sent soon after a conference that was held at the Auditorium Annex, at which were present John P. Altgeld, James P. Tarvin, Willis J. Abbott, A. J. Warner, and other believers in silver freee coinage. The cablegram set forth briefly the plan for reorganization proposed under the rules drawn up by W. J. Stone and adopted by the National Committee. It was pointed out to Senator Jones that the new committees created by the rules would absolutely control the party machinery, and he was begged to return at once to see that these powerful committees should be composed of men loyal to the Chicago platform.

Senator Jones did not expect to return until Aug. 20.

THE SOUTH FORSAKING BRYAN.

Senator Morgan's Plea for Another Candidate Arouses Alabama and Neighboring States.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 23.—The anti-Bryan pronunciamento of United States Senator Morgan has stirred the State of Alabama as no other political deliverance has in years. The politicians are discussing the Morgan interview and nothing else, the newspapers are all taking a hand in the speculation as to its meaning and the results that will come of it, and the issue raised promises to play a most important part in the politics of this State, and perhaps the entire South.

There is involved in it at first a fight for the control of the Alabama delegation in the next Democratic National Convention, and after that a United States Senatorship. With a hard fight being made by Senator Morgan and his friends for an anti-Bryan delegation here in Alabama, the spirit is bound to spread to other Southern States, and result in a fight by the anti-Bryan forces all along the Southern line.

Other men who doubt the wisdom of Bryan's nomination are now daring to speak out, and in this State, which is the first of the Southern States to act and first on the roll of the convention, plans are being perfected for the capture of the delegation. These plans have not reached the stage where the identity of the proposed candidate has been disclosed, but apparently it is anything to beat Bryan. Many of the strongest politicians in the State have arrayed themselves with Morgan.

THE FIGHT AGAINST GOEBEL.

Ex-Chairman Johnston Sides with the Opposition in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 23.—Major P. P. Johnston, formerly Chairman of the Democratic State Central and State Executive Commitees, who was superceded last month by Allie Young, is bitterly opposed to the election of William Goebel, who was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention. In reply to a letter from the leader of the Bowling Green anti-Goebel movement, which will culminate in a big mass meeting there to-morrow, Major Johnston says:

"I am in sympathy with the purpose of your meeting, and regret that I cannot be with you. An indorsement at the coming election of the methods that led to the nomination at Louisville would fasten them on us. It is better to call a halt now, and let it be well understood that fraud and force can find no rewards in the Democratic Party. We cannot afford to approve results brought about by the wholesale disfranchisement of our fellow-citizens. The highest interests of our party require that the guilty should be exposed and denounced. If this is done the bosses, the time servers, and their deluded followers will soon begin to profess virtue and will not dare again to make open assault on the dignity of Kentucky's citizenship."

Major Johnston has been a life-long Democrat, and is a strong supporter of Bryan and the silver Democracy.

There will be two anti-Goebel meetings to-morrow—the one at Bowling Green, and one at Winchester. Lexington will hold one on Saturday.

New Jersey Democrats to Meet.

TRENTON, July 23.—Secretary Devereux has issued a call for a meeting of the State Democratic Committee, to be held at the Coleman House, Asbury Park, on Monday, Aug. 7, at 11 A. M. At this meeting the Chairmen of the various County Committees and other leading Democrats will confer with the State Committeemen, and Chairman William B. Gourley of Paterson will submit a plan for reorganizing the party in the State. On the following Tuesday there will be a conference of leaders followed by a banquet at the Coleman House, at which ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland is expected to make a speech.

$1,000,000 FIRE IN TOLEDO.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Elevator Burned with 900,000 Bushels of Wheat.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 23.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Elevator, situated in East Toledo, was totally destroyed by fire to-night. The loss on building and contents is nearly $1,000,000. It is not known how much insurance there is on the 900,000 bushels of wheat burned, but on the building there is $185,000 in various companies. The elevator had been unusually busy for the last two weeks, working night and day to store the 150 cars of wheat received daily. The fact that this was Sunday prevented the fatalities which might otherwise have attended the fire, as the men had quit work early and had been out of the place about two hours.

A small blaze in the cupola was seen first from the outside by passers-by. A fire alarm was turned in, but before the department could reach the place a terrific explosion occurred that shook the foundations of surrounding buildings. The elevator was almost immediately enveloped in flames, and within ten minutes another and heavier explosion occurred, which tore out the entire side of the building next the river. This explosion hurled the watchman, W. E. Welch, who was in the building, out of the flames and saved his life. He was only slightly injured.

The building was a mass of ruins in a half hour after the first blaze was noticed. The work of the Fire Department was futile, and most of its energy was directed toward saving the adjoining property.

The elevator was largely owned by eastern capital. President Woodford of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road is the President of the elevator company. An elevator owned by this company was burned on the same site four years ago. The building destroyed to-day was one of the most complete in the country. It was supposed to be equipped with every appliance to prevent loss by fire.

The actual loss to the company will be in the neighborhood of $75,000, while the grain will be almost a total loss to the shippers. The quickness of the fire leads to the opinion that some of the grain will be saved in a damaged condition. The Fire Department officials think spontaneous combustion was the cause of the fire.

TRIED TO ARREST GOV. TANNER.

Executive of the State of Illinois Accused of Violating the Colorado Game Law.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A dispatch from De Beque, Col., says:

"Gov. Tanner of Illinois is safely out of the State, despite efforts on the part of game wardens to detain him for violation of the game law in killing out of season one four-pronged buck.

"Not satisfied with the pelt of a mountain lion for his parlor, the Executive of Illinois slew a young deer and the incident promises to make trouble between Colorado and Illinois. The open season begins Aug. 15, and one caught with deer in his possession before that time may be committed to jail for a period of from ten days to six months, or be made to pay a fine of from $10 to $500, or both.

"There was no concealment in Gov. Tanner's offense, and the news was promptly wired to the Chief Game Warden, at Denver, with a request for instructions. The local Wardens did not care to arrest a visiting Governor, and therefore took no action on the premises.

"It is said that Gov. Tanner will return this way from California, for which State he last night boarded a train at Glenwood Springs, and that on crossing the Utah line coming East he will be served with summons to appear before Justice Hedden at Glenwood Springs."

REAL WARFARE IN KENTUCKY.

Armed Horsemen and Footmen Will March Into Manchester To-day—A Clash Seems Inevitable.

LONDON, Ky., July 23.—The gravity of the situation at Manchester, Ky., and generally throughout Clay County cannot be overestimated. Many non-combatants have left their homes, abandoning their crops, and as many others as can will leave soon. Even here in London the insecurity is felt to such an extent that some families are leaving.

An outbreak is expected to-morrow, the day set for the trial of the Philpots, accused of killing Aaron Morris and others. Both parties are mustering armed forces for marching into Manchester to-morrow morning. The Philpots have fifty-two armed horsemen and no one knows how many footmen. The Morris and Griffin factions also have a large force. The Philpots say the latter includes the White-Howard faction.

On the other hand, the Morris faction leaders say that the Bakers have made common cause with the Philpots. Both sides will march fully armed into Manchester, arriving at 9 o'clock to-morrow to attend the trial. It is stated that Deputy Sheriff Davis Chadwell of the White-Howard faction has openly espoused the cause of the Griffins. It is hard to conceive how, under these circumstances, a conflict can be avoided to-morrow.

OSTRICH BENT ON SUICIDE.

A Chicago Zoo Keeper Thus Accounts for Its Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—For fifty minutes this morning Lincoln Park became a Sahara, and had a genuine ostrich hunt. The conclusion of the exciting chase found the ostrich transformed from a land bird into a waterfowl, and disclosed Animal Keeper De Vry backed up against a tree giving reasons that made him believe the ostrich had contemplated committing suicide when it effected its escape from the Zoo at sunrise.

Foremost among the reasons advanced for the suicide theory was the fact that the bird had ended the chase that baffled its pursuers by taking a flying leap from the high bridge across the lagoon into the placid waters where so many suicides have found surcease of sorrow. True, there were many who claimed that the ostrich was driven to make the jump by the band of implacable hunters which De Vry had headed out of the recesses of the Zoo. But De Vry had some very good reasons for the belief that was in him.

"No," he said, with mournful emphasis. "It was clearly an attempt at suicide, and there was nothing of must or of chance about it.

"You see, this poor bird's husband died some four months ago while the two were in transit to our Zoo here. I have always noticed that this bird seemed to be suffering from melancholia or some kindred ailment of a purely mental origin. Now its strange act in leaping from the 'suicide bridge' has certainly confirmed my worst suspicions, though it is altogether a puzzle to explain how the ostrich's somewhat sluggish instincts were so quick to discover the advantages which despondent humanity has perceived in yonder high-arched structure."

CATBOAT UPSET IN A STORM.

Bank Cashier Watson and Two Companions Rescued Off Sayville.

SAYVILLE, N. Y., July 23.—During the wind and electric storm last night a catboat belonging to A. Howard Watson, cashier of the Oystermen's National Bank, was upset in the bay and Mr. Watson and two friends who were sailing with him were thrown into the water.

They were able to reach the boat and hold on until Capt. S. T. James reached them with another boat.

LABOR CONVENTION CALLED

Independent Political Campaign to be Considered Aug. 7.

SCOPE OF MOVEMENT WIDENED

Central Federated Union Does Not Regard Mr. Parsons's Plan Comprehensive Enough.

Although the trolley strikes in the city are practically dead, they will in all probability not be called off officially for quite some time yet, or at least until the new labor political movement born at the labor conference held at the Grand Central Palace at the instance of General Master Workman Parsons is well under way. The lines are officially under the boycott of the Knights of Labor, and they may be kept so for a year, as the Third Avenue Surface Railroad was officially kept under boycott long after Knights as well as other union men were patronizing it every day.

No more strikes are to be ordered on the trolley lines, according to Mr. Parsons, it being found necessary to support the men who were discharged or who struck and cannot get their jobs back again. The official continuance of the strike, however, will be made use of to further the new political movement which yesterday received a new impetus by the Central Federated Union.

Mr. Parsons started out on Friday night with a proposition to go into politics for the purpose of electing two Supreme Court Justices in New York and Kings Counties, and said that if such a movement were inaugurated he would guarantee that $100,000 would be subscribed for that purpose, and that the money would not come from any man who was identified with either Tammany Hall or the Republican Party. The mere mention of such a large sum for a campaign may have won over delegates who were present, for Mr. Parsons had no difficulty in pushing through his motion to call a labor political convention, and he received authority to do so. It was also decided at that meeting to bring up the political agitation at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION.

The Central Federated Union took up the subject of independent political action yesterday, and was aroused to great enthusiasm. The suggestion of Mr. Parsons to go into a campaign for the election of two Justices was regarded as entirely insufficient. The delegates wanted legislators and Aldermen nominated in all counties, and in spite of opposition by the timid and the adherents of Tammany Hall, it was decided to call a labor convention on Aug. 7 to consider the advisability of going into an independent labor political campaign.

Whether Mr. Parsons will be able to retain the leadership, now that the movement has been taken up on a larger scale by the Central Federated Union, is not known. Several knights and other union men privately expressed the opinion that Mr. Parsons was not strong enough and not magnetic enough for that position in such an important movement.

Both Mr. Parsons and Master Workman Pines of District Assembly No. 75 and strike leader in Brooklyn, were present at the meeting of the Central Federated Union. Many of the delegates expected Mr. Parsons to bring up his political scheme early in his speech, but were disappointed when he only made some vague reference to it, and generally confined himself to an appeal for assistance for the strikers.

"The causes of the strike and the provocations that the men had to strike," Mr. Parsons said, "are matters of history. The men are on strike to better their condition and to enforce the ten-hour law. The exigencies of the case make it necessary to give a meal to the men who have none, and to release those who have been thrust into jail. I feel confident that this body will set aside what little differences disturb it, and help our men. I ask them to see the handwriting on the wall."

W. J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters was appointed Treasurer to receive the money that may be contributed to relieve the strikers.

The meeting voted an appropriation of $25 for the strikers and the delegates of the eccentric firemen and journeymen brewers announced that their unions had already voted $100 and $500, respectively, for that purpose.

POLITICAL PARTIES DENOUNCED.

Delegate O'Brien started the discussion for independent political action by saying that the labor men had found it impossible to get either Tammany or the Republicans to enforce the labor laws. "They are all bomb proof," he said, "and even if some individual Commissioner shows a willingness to help us, he gets orders not to do so from his headquarters. What a glorious opportunity Gov. Roosevelt has to enforce the law now, but the corporations are superior to both parties, and until the workingmen take the power into their own hands they will get nothing. Let the workingmen only act as a unit and they will drive the nails into the coffins of both parties."

Delegate Brown of Cigar Makers' Union 144 said, "Both the Republicans and Democrats are united against labor. Let all workingmen stand together from this day forth. I have attended many meetings and have heard the workmen denounce the politicians, but on election day they always voted for them. It is time for them to come to their senses.

"We have adopted a platform broad enough for all workingmen to stand on. Let us unite and put up men who will fight for labor and not for the corporations. If you had done this a year or two ago the police would have clubbed the scabs and not the strikers. I saw a policeman on every Second Avenue car to-day. How long will labor look on and allow this outrage? Before election the politicians shake hands with you and afterward they get you clubbed."

Chairman Prince went on the floor to urge delay, and repeated what he had said at the Friday meeting, that the District Attorney had offered to indict the railroad companies for violating the ten-hour law if the trolley men would supply him with affidavits. He was interrupted by cries of "Let us have a party of our own!" and then he said, "I do want a political party composed of trades-union men."

WOULD TIE UP POLICE SALARIES.

Delegate Timothy J. Daly took up the cudgels for independent political action, and said that not 5 per cent. of the strikers had voted for "Ben" Hanford, the Socialist candidate, but for Tammany Hall.

"These politicians," he said, "are now offering you a sop because they fear we will organize, and they think that will stop the movement. They will settle the strike for you and throw you other sops for the present, and if they succeed in disorganizing us there will be the same old story again after election.

"I favor sending out a call for a conference of trades unions to formulate a political plan for next Fall. We can elect a Board of Aldermen and tie up the city and the Police Department and their appropriations. Then the police can look for their salaries to the corporations whose bidding they now do. I move that this body call a convention for Aug. 7 to form a platform on which we shall nominate labor candidates."

Delegate Winston of the Liberty Dawn Association reminded the meeting that the meeting of Friday had empowered Mr. Parsons to call such a convention. "Let the two conventions co-operate," remarked a delegate.

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said he was opposed to holding any convention. He had gone to the Friday meeting, he said, in response to a call to talk about aiding the strikers, and it was turned into a political meeting, and Mr. Parsons had promised to raise $100,000 to back up a movement to elect two Supreme Court Justices. Political action was a serious matter, continued Mr. Kelly, and should

be entered into only after the most careful deliberation.

LITTLE MONEY NEEDED.

Delegate James P. Archibald of the Paper Hangers spoke of the campaign of 1886, and said that they had had no promises of $100,000 then. It was a spontaneous uprising of the labor men, and they gave their time and money, and Dr. Edward McGlynn furnished much of the money. That campaign, he went on to say, cost only $10,000, and he firmly believed that Henry George was elected and counted out. In the next Mayoralty election money played a prominent figure and the election resulted in a fizzle and a farce. After the election the workingmen's candidate (Coogan) took him to his house and showed him a box full of canceled checks which he had paid for campaign expenses. They amounted to $110,000, and the defeated candidate was overcome at the expense and ridiculous failure.

Mr. Archibald continued: "We want not only the courts, but the Legislature and the Aldermen as well, and I am in favor of starting the political movement at once. Let us not hesitate, because many of you do not understand the wily ways of the politicians, who want to upset the movement by delay. We do not care for much money, because much money is a fruitful source of corruption, and if the Archangel Michael were to be appointed Treasurer there would be many men whose hands would get besmirched."

Ex-Delegate Barr, who a few minutes before did not think that the workingmen had been "thumped enough to make independent political action feasible," was himself carried away with the enthusiasm that prevailed among the delegates. He himself participated in the Henry George campaign.

He called out the names of several of his fellow-workers in that campaign whom he saw in the hall, and exclaimed: "I believe that the spirit which actuated the men in that campaign will act again. I believe that the Central Federated Union can safely issue a call for a convention to consider the advisability of going into a political campaign."

Delegate Timothy J. Daly made another speech, and then the motion to call a convention on Aug. 7, in Clarendon Hall, was carried with a hurrah.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Troubles of Cigarette and Cigar Makers Laid Before the Body.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday the delegate of the Cigarette Makers reported that his union had asked Gen McAlpin to discharge the non-union workers in his employ, but that he had refused to do so, and so the union imposed a boycott on his factory and asked the meeting to indorse the boycott. The request was granted.

Delegate Daniel Harris of the cigar makers complained that the Cuban cigar makers steadily refused to help his union in asking for higher wages, and when his men struck the Cubans took their places. He continued: "These are the men that fight for liberty. We have decided to ignore them. They are the worst scabs in the business."

MASS MEETING OF NEWSBOYS.

Strikers Will Gather To-night—Senator Sullivan in Sympathy.

The striking newsboys in pursuit of their efforts to obtain better terms for selling The Evening Journal and Evening World have planned a mass meeting to be held to-night in Irving Hall, 214 Broome Street, for a general discussion of their grievances. Delegations of boys will be present from all the boroughs of Greater New York, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

Senator Sullivan has in a signed letter to the strikers' Executive Committee, expressed his deep sympathy with the boys, and has promised to be present to-night to address the meeting. "Scotty" Lavelle, "the King of Chinatown," will also say a few words, as will also ex-Alderman Patrick Farley.

Among the well-known members of the striking fraternity who will state the grievances of the newsboys are "Little Mike," the "Newsboy Orator," and "Crazy" Arborn. The latter is one of the most prosperous newsboys in the business, and on Saturday he bought 1,500 pretzels and distributed them among the hungry strikers.

Application will be made to Mayor Van Wyck to-day for permission to parade to the hall to-night, when if the permit is granted, the strike leaders claim 5,000 boys will be in line. The strike is now in the hands of an Executive Committee composed of "Jim Gaiety," "Young Monix," "Barney Peanuts," "Crutch" Morris, "Crazy" Arborn, David Simons, "Scabutch," and "Blind Diamond."

Striking Freight Handlers Meet.

The striking freight handlers met yesterday afternoon in Hudson Hall, at 276 Spring Street, and expressed their confidence of winning the strike. Speeches of encouragement were made by delegates from the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroad employes. The men said they did not fear that the Italians employed in the places of the strikers would do the work satisfactorily. They could not read the marks on the freight and had to be directed where to place each hand-truck load on the piers.

NEW JERSEY FIREBUGS ACTIVE.

Barns and Outbuildings Near Trenton Totally Destroyed.

TRENTON, N J., July 23.—The outbuildings of William Snallcross, who lives about five miles north of Trenton, were totally destroyed by fire last night. None of the members of Shallcross's family was at home at the time the fire occurred. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. The outbuildings of John Plimmer, who lives in the same locality, were destroyed last Thursday night, and were also of incendiary origin. These two fires, together with several which occurred in the same neighborhood a year ago, have very much aroused the people of that section, who believe that the firebugs are tramps.

Firebugs are also believed to be responsible for a fire which destroyed the barn and outbuildings of Peter Schlicher, near Pennington, last night. When the fire was discovered the odor of oil was strong from the smoke.

Patriotic Meeting at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N, J., July 23.—A patriotic meeting, at which expansion was discussed was held this afternoon in the Asbury Park Auditorium. The speakers were Dr. George J. Mingins, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Washington, and the Rev. Madison C Peters of New York. Dr. Peters strongly indorsed the Government's policy and praised President McKinley and the Administration for the policy that is being pursued.

Matrimonial Epidemic at St. Joseph.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—A special from St. Joseph, Mich., says: Eight thousand excursionists were in that city to-day, 3,000 from Chicago, 1,500 from Racine, Wis., and over 3,000 from towns on the different railways. The rush at County Clerk Needham's residence by Chicago matrimonial parties was the biggest of the season. At one time four weddings were on, and one of these was a double wedding. There were in all twenty-three marriage licenses issued here to-day, and all to Chicago parties.

Senator Kean's New Trolley Line.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 23.—The new trolley line of cars from Staten Island Ferry to the Cranford Township line and ultimately to Plainfield, which is being built by Senator John Kean, will probably be called the "Palace Line," as the cars wil be unusually handsome. The interior of the cars will be finished in bird's eye maple, will have large mirrors at each end, and behind each passenger's seat will be touch buttons to signal the conductors. The road will probably be in operation by the middle of August. It is generally believed that the road will consolidate with the North Jersey Traction Company as soon as it is finished.

John Shanley Captured.

John Shanley, who shot and wounded Nicolas Luthuff at South Beach, Staten Island, on Saturday night, was arrested last night by Policeman King of the Eightieth Precinct. After the shooting Shanley escaped in a sail boat, and was caught after he landed at South Beach and was making his way to his shanty near the shore. He would make no statement. Luthuff is in the S. R. Smith Infirmary, and it was said he might recover.

Her Diagnosis.

"Yes," said the pale woman, "my husband keeps grumbling day after day about the way things are going."

"What makes him?"

"He says it's patriotism. But between you and me, I think it's rheumatism."—Washington Star.

CHAMPIONS THE STRIKERS

Father Ducey Says Demands of the Street Car Men Are Just.

PRIEST'S FEELINGS WOUNDED

Letter Sent to be Read at Cooper Union Meeting on Tuesday, but Mr. Parsons Neglected to Do So.

The conference which meets on Sunday in the rooms of the Social Reform Club, under the Chairmanship of Edward King, discussed the Brooklyn and Manhattan surface railroad strikes last night with vigor. The most interesting feature of the meeting was the reading by Mr. King of a letter from the Rev. Father Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church. This letter was the one sent by Father Ducey to the mass meeting held in Cooper Union last Tuesday to express sympathy for discharged employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and which illness prevented him from attending. This letter General Master Workman Parsons neglected to read at the Tuesday meeting.

"I have recently seen Father Ducey at his house," said Mr. King, "where he is kept on the flat of his back, and is suffering from hemorrhages which have prevented his being here to-night. He is highly indignant at having been misrepresented in the press, the impression being that he was one of the professional men who were cowed by the corporations, and so kept from the meeting on Tuesday. Father Ducey is proud of the fact that authority has never kept him from speaking his mind, and he wants this letter given out as establishing his position.

"It is only just to say for Mr. Parsons that he probably meant to read the letter when it was handed to him on the platform, but just glanced through it hurriedly and put it in his pocket and forgot all about it. He probably does not think now that he did anything wrong, but Father Ducey's feelings were very much hurt by it."

The letter was as follows:

July 18, 1899.

To the Chairman of the Meeting in the Interest of the Surface Railroad Employes, Cooper Union, City:

Dear Sir: A committee of the Surface Railroad Employes' Association requested me on July 12 to kindly arrange to have "a committee of the employes from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City" call upon me and explain "the causes of dispute between the men and the officers of this company with a view to having," as they stated, "my assistance to the men in advising as to the proper course for them to pursue, as they did not wish to be driven or forced by any action of the company to inaugurate a strike."

I was sick when I received the request, but instantly decided, as I deemed it most important in the interests of justice and the rights of the men as well as the convenience of the public, to receive the committee in my room on Thursday, July 13, at 8 P. M. I listened patiently to their statements, which seemed to me to be just and reasonable, and told them that I would do everything in my power to aid the motormen of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to peaceably obtain their just rights, which the laws of the State of New York accord them.

I hoped to be able to attend your meeting to-night, but my physicians forbid me to make any effort, as they fear the slightest excitement will expose me to seriously impair my health, if not endanger my life. The committee who visited me know the cause of my trouble, and to make an effort to speak now, my physicians say, might bring on a rupture of a blood vessel and cause an internal hemorrhage. On account of this serious condition I am deprived of helping the meeting this evening.

Let me say I trust Mr. Vreeland, the President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City, will not deem it his particular privilege to reject all attempts at an amicable and just settlement of the grievances of his men. I hope it will not be necessary to resort to that last and unfortunate method, a strike, and that Mr. Vreeland will not force the men without due consideration on his part to take such a step. He has refused (according to published statements) to accept any action from the State Board of Arbitration, which is provided by law to avert all ruptures between employers and employed.

The people have given valuable and highly profitable street railway franchises to this company, and have done so with the direct understanding that they should always and at all times and in a manner fully in keeping with the demands of public travel see that the public is properly cared for and transported over these lines. The company must not put the brunt of responsibility upon the men.

If the men do not succeed now they will eventually succeed, and every fair-minded and just man in the community will recognize the demands they are now making are only in keeping with the laws of the State of New York which have been violated by these franchises, and the enforcement of these laws in favor of the rights of the workingmen which are on our statute books have been a dead letter.

The public legal officers who are elected by the people to protect the people's rights have neglected to come to the people's assistance, and have permitted these companies to openly violate the law. If the workingmen were doing this the companies would soon see and so would the public legal officials, that they were punished and confined for their violations of the law, and, I might say, order.

What is "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and I trust the matter will be amicably and justly settled in the interests of the company and its employes. Very truly yours,

FATHER DUCEY.

Mr. King also said that he had talked with Bishop Potter about arbitrating the strike matters, and that the Bishop had expressed himself as willing to do so if asked to by both sides, but had said he did not think it right for him to put the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation into the position of being snubbed by offering their services where they had not been asked. The Bishop, said Mr. King, thought the function of the board in future should be mainly the adoption of preventive measures, and also thought it better for the board to select arbitrators in any case than do the arbitrating itself.

In the subsequent general discussion Mr. Foote read an interview with Prof. Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," who was expected to address the meeting. Following this a member of the Socialist Labor Party made a speech in which he said:

"The brotherhood of man is all very pretty, but what we want is better grub to eat, good clothes to our backs, and better houses to live in. If Mr. Edwin Markham says what we want is more harmony he may be talking like a Christian or talking like a back number or talking like a poet, but he's talking through his hat."

One man gave a discussion on the strike in which he recommended violence. "Fight to hurt," said he. "Don't fight to make believe."

Mr. Burbenne stirred up the audience by telling them they had "all voted to get it in the neck and had got it in the neck and deserved it. The newsboys have succeeded in their strike because the Government doesn't interfere with them. Now they've just gone and put in this new Secretary of War, who is a corporation lawyer, and what is a corporation lawyer but a thief? And the churches support these people. I go to church and hear what they say and I'm ready to give them away. If they're going to heaven, a lot of these church people, then give me hell every time. And I say it in all seriousness. I think it would be a good thing if the newspapers would take up the question 'What is theft'"?

Brooklyn Fire Horse Killed.

While Engine Company 16 of Brooklyn was responding to an alarm of fire at Marcy Avenue and Middleton Street last evening Henry Perser, driver of the tender, which followed the engine, swung his horses sharply aside at Broadway and Union Avenue in order to escape running into a Broadway car. The collision was averted, but one of the horses was crushed between the tender and a pillar of the elevated railroad and was instantly killed. Perser was thrown from his seat, but was not badly injured.

Thirteen-Year-Old Girl Missing.

George Culkin of 326 Tenth Avenue called at Police Headquarters last night and had an alarm sent out for his thirteen-year-old daughter Lizzie, missing since the early afternoon. Culkin said he had taken the child and a younger sister on the steamer Colchester on a picnic, but where he did not state. The two children were with him at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the North River when he got aboard. When the boat landed Lizzie was nowhere about.

Murder at Muscatine, Iowa.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, July 23.—George Wright shot and instantly killed Mrs. Josephine Crippen to-night. He then attempted to kill her husband, but was overpowered and placed under strong guard in jail to prevent a possible lynching. Wright's crime was due to jealousy.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

CUP DEFENDER AT BRISTOL.

Columbia to be Cleaned and Receive Her Steel Mast and a New Suit of Sails.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 23.—The cup defender Columbia came up from Newport this afternoon in tow of her tender and anchored about half a mile off from the Herreshoff dock. The new steel mast is all ready for stepping, but first the Columbia will be hauled on the ways for a short distance that her underbody may be cleaned. The cradle for hauling her out is all ready. The steel mast will not be stepped until she is again in the water, which will be about Wednesday. It is expected that the changes in her rigging will be all completed by Thursday or Friday, and that she will be ready to race the Defender again on Saturday off Newport.

The Columbia's mast head is to be arranged in the same manner as Defender's. The end will be open, so that the masthead man can stand inside the mast to tend the gear aloft while the boat is racing.

The mainsail of Columbia has been cut down a trifle to eliminate the slackness produced in the races at Larchmont. The cut was made on the leech and at the head. This mainsail measures about 96 feet from clew to tack. Another suit of sails for Columbia, under construction in the Herreshoff sail loft is now nearly completed. A pine stick was laid out on the floor of the south construction shop last Wednesday. It is to be formed into a bowsprit for one of the big sloops, probably Columbia.

From accounts received so far of the records made by Shamrock in her races with Britannia in the Solent it is believed by persons interested in Columbia that the latter boat can outsail Shamrock on a thirty-mile course by eight or nine minutes, and if the British boat should show more speed when she is well tuned up, it is confidently expected that Columbia will beat the British boat over a thirty-mile course by at least seven minutes. Columbia is now in more perfect trim than she was two weeks ago, her sails fit better, and the crew has settled down to business. After the cleaning of her under body, which probably is a trifle foul, the expectations are that she will do some surprising sailing.

CUP CHALLENGER AT ROTHESAY.

GREENOCK, July 23.—Sir Thomas Lipton's America's Cup challenger Shamrock arrived to-day at Rothesay, Island of Bute.

Pavonia Yacht Club's Race.

The midsummer race on Saturday of the smaller class of the Pavonia Yacht Club boats from Communipaw to Atlantic Highlands, twenty-two miles, had many contestants, and it was not until a late hour that the boats finished. The winners of the cash prizes were the sloop Helen, yawl Theo, cabin cat Square, and open cat Defiance. Commodore Kohn on his schooner yacht Azalea, with the judges and other friends, accompanied the contestants. A large party was present at the Summer quarters yesterday, including ex-Commodore W. Smith, William B. Adams, and John Dennin.

METHODISM IN NEW YORK.

Dr. North Gives Some Facts Concerning the Church's Statistics.

The Rev. Dr Frank Mason North, Secretary of the Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has gathered some interesting facts concerning the statistics of that denomination in Greater New York. He finds that within the limits of the consolidated municipality there are 156 Methodist Episcopal churches. These report for the year ended April 1, 1899, 40,434 members and 3,383 probationers. From these figures, in comparison with those of the preceding year, Dr. North finds a net gain of 215 full members and a net loss of 224 probationers. In the Methodist Sunday schools there are 51,084 scholars and 5,213 officers and teachers.

The total valuation of church property is said to be $8,466,600, upon which there is a bonded indebtedness of $1,345,972. Analyzing these figures of valuation, Dr. North finds that in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the valuation of the property is estimated at $5,331,800, with an indebtedness of $810,416. The Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens show a property valuation of $2,952,000, with a debt of $514,256, and in the Borough of Richmond the valuation is $182,800, with a debt of $21,300.

In discussing the proposition to clear off the debt of the Methodist Episcopal churches in this city, Dr. North says in the columns of the organ of the society of which he is Secretary: "To pay off these debts Manhattan and the Bronx would need to raise per communicant $40. Brooklyn and Queens, $21.50, and Richmond $9.60. The average for the Methodists for the entire city would be about $31 for each communicant. Twenty cents a week for three years from each Methodist communicant in Greater New York would deliver the denomination from the burden of debt, set free for aggressive work over $60,000 per annum, now expended in interest, and give to Methodism in the metropolis a courage, a prestige, and a power which would, by the blessing of God, open it to a year of mighty conquest in the twentieth century."

BETTER TIMES IN MEXICO.

Believed that Mr. Morgan's Bond Deal Heralds Other Investments.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 23.—Commenting on the present outlook here, The Mexican Herald says: "Whoever thinks that J. Pierpont Morgan is going to stop with selling $25,000,000 Mexican gold bonds does not know that great financier, whose plans are continental in their scope, and now begin to embrace Mexico's business and financial field. The comments of the American press in regard to Mexico and its finances are gratifyingly cordial, and the administration here may well be proud of the spontaneous tribute paid to its magnificent financial success. We look for a great development of industry here under the stimulus of the high credit gained by this country, and especially anticipate the entrance here of American capitalists who have hitherto looked askance on Mexican investments."

The remarkable increases in the Custom House collections and stamp taxes indicate widespread prosperity here, a fact which has induced two great American insurance companies, the Equitable and the New York Life, to return to the Mexican field.

The Government will build four lighthouses on the eastern littoral of the Yucatan Peninsula. The Department of Communications has contracted through Samuel Hermanos of New York for the construction of the new lighthouses. The same firm will also furnish a lighthouse tender for the Yucatan coast.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Threatening, with showers, fresh easterly winds.

Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in the Atlantic States, Lower Mississippi Valley, and Middle Rocky Mountain region. The temperature has risen in the lake regions, the middle and northern plateau, and North Pacific States; it has generally fallen from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The area of high pressure central in the St. Lawrence Valley last week has moved to the New England Coast, increasing in magnitude, Boston reporting a pressure of 30.22 inches. The pressure continues high in the North Pacific States. The maximum temperatures in the extreme Northwest have been generally reduced, Dubuque reporting 92 degrees; St. Paul, Davenport, Springfield, Ill.; Omaha, and Bismarck, 90 degrees. Rapid City reports a maximum temperature of 80 degrees, or 20 degrees lower than on Saturday. Unsettled weather conditions will prevail in the Atlantic and East Gulf States. The temperature will rise in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and there will be slight changes elsewhere. Fresh to brisk easterly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	67	64	68
6 A. M.	67	63	68
9 A. M.	65	65	70
12 M.	69	64	70
4 P. M.	72	64	67
6 P. M.	71	64	67
9 P. M.	68	64	66
12 P. M.	66	63	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67⅝
Weather Bureau	63⅞
Corresponding date 1898	68⅛
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 68 degrees at 1:30 P. M., and the minimum 62 degrees at 5 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 96 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 94 per cent.

MEETING OF GEOGRAPHERS

Seventh International Congress Will Convene in Berlin.

PAPERS THAT ARE TO BE READ

Several Women Will Be Among Those to Participate in the Proceedings in September.

The Seventh International Geographical Congress will meet in Berlin on Thursday, Sept. 28, and will hold sessions until Wednesday, Oct. 4, during which period several scores of papers will be read.

The Congress was called last November, and invitations were sent to geographical institutions and societies and to promoters of that science in all countries. Many answers of acceptance were received, and there will be several woman delegates at the Congress. The sessions will be held in the new building of the House of Deputies, 5 Prinz Albrecht-Strasse, the use of whose large halls have been given by the Government for the purpose. General meetings will be held in the morning and special meetings in the afternoon, and the evenings will be devoted to social gatherings.

The fee for membership has been fixed at 20 marks, about $5. Members will be able to vote, and will receive publications of the Congress free. The wives and feminine guests of the members can join the society on the payment of a fee of 10 marks, but they will not be entitled to vote, nor will they receive copies of the publications free.

Printed papers that are to be read should be sent in by July 1 at the latest, and not more than twenty minutes will be allowed to the reading of any paper. There will be exceptions in cases of subjects of universal interest, and these will be allowed by the Executive Committee. The languages that will be allowed to be used in the business of the Congress are German, English, French, and Italian.

The "Protektor" of the Congress is Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and among the Vice Presidents are the King of Belgium, the Prince of Wales, Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg, the Crown Prince of Denmark, who is President of the Royal Danish Geographical Society; the Grand Duke Konstantine Konstantinowitsch, President of the Imperial Russian Academy of Sciences; the Grad Duke Nikolai Mikhailowitsch, President of the imperial Russian Geographical Society; the Grand Duke Ludwig Salvator of Austria, Princess Theresa of Bavaria, Dr. Mönckeberg, Mayor of Hamburg. Among the honorary Vice Presidents are the Ambassadors of the United States, England, Italy, Austria, Russia, France, Turkey, Switzerland, and the other European countries, several of the Ministers of State, Gen. Greely, Director of the United States Signal Service in Washington, and professors of various universities and of scientific institutions in Europe, as well as the presidents of the geographical societies in Berne, Edinburgh, Copenhagen, Lisbon, London, New York, Madrid, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Sydney, Australia, Vienna, and Washington.

Among the honorary advisors are Prof. A. Agassiz of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr Anutschin, Professor in the University of Moscow; Marcel Bertrand, Member of the Institut, in Paris; W. T. Blanford, LL. D., F. R. S., London; Prof. Luigi Bodio of the University of Rome, Dr. E. Brückner of the University of Berne, ex-Chief Justice Charles P. Daly of New York, Prof. George Howard Darwin of Cambridge, England; Prof. W. Morris Davis of Harvard, Dr. G. M. Dawson, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada; Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, United States Army, of Washington; Henry Gannett of the United States Geological Survey, Dr. James Geikie of the University of Edinburgh, Grove Karl Gilbert, Geologist at the United States Geological Survey in Washington; J. Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, London; Sir John Lubbock of London, Prof. Emile Levesseur of the Institut of Paris, Henrik Mohn, Director of the Meteorological Institute of Copenhagen; Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Juan Muschketow, Professor of the Imperial Russian Institute of Mines, and Admiral Sir George S. Nares.

Many of the papers to be read at the Congress have already been sent in, and they have been divided into seven groups. In Group I., in which are comprised mathematical geography, geodesy, cartography, and geophysics, are a paper by Prof. Dr. Helmert of Potsdam on "Later Progress in the Knowledge of the Form of the Earth," "The Variableness of Geographical Latitudes," by Prof. Dr. M. Albrecht of Potsdam; "High Mountain Range Cartography," by Prof. Dr. Eugen Oberhummer of Munich; "Introduction of the Metric System of Weights and Measures in all Scientific Work," by H. R. Mill of London; "On the Rational Application of the Decimal System to the Measurement of Time and Angles," by the Permanent Bureau; T. de Rey-Paihade of Toulouse, and Prof. H. Wagner of Göttingen, "Modern Seismic Investigation," by Prof. Dr. Gerland of Strassburg, and Dr. Hecker of Potsdam.

Group II. includes treatises in physical geography, and comprises "The Geographical Cycle," by Prof. W. Morris Davis of Harvard University; "The Drying Up of Lakes," by Prof. Dr. Forel of Morges; "Introduction of an Exact Nomenclature for the Investigation of Glaciers," by Prof. Dr. Ed. Richter of Gratz; "Late Results of Glacier Investigations," by Prof. Dr. Hagenbach-Bischoff of Basel, and Prof. Baron de Geer of Stockholm; "Some of the Scientific Results of the Fram Expedition. Especially the Hydrographic," by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen; "On the Results of His Expedition to the East Greenland Coast in the Summer of 1899," by Prince Albert of Monaco; "On the Chemical-Geological Works of the Pola-Expedition," by Dr. Natterer of Vienna; "The Distribution of Deep Sea Deposits," by Sir John Musray of Edinburgh; "The Laws of Movement of Sea Currents," by Dr. A. W. Cronander of Novpöping; "The Results of International Baloon Voyages," by Prof. Dr. Hergesell of Strassburg.

In the other groups are "History of the Colonization of Europe," by Prof. Dr. Meitzen of Berlin; "The Geographical Distributions of the Tea Plant in Growth, and of Its Product in Consumption," by John McEwan of Enfield, England; "Origin and Spread of the Indo-Germans," by Prof. Dr. Ratzel of Leipsic; "The Physical Geography of the State of Missouri," by Miss Luella Agnes Owen of St. Joseph, Mo.; "Travels in the Morocco Atlas," by Dr. T. Fischer of Marburg; "History of the Discovery of England in Ancient Times," by Dr. Sieglin of Leipsic; "History of the Discovery of Eastern Soudan," by Dr. Lenz of Prague; "The Relations Between Geography and History," by Dr. K. Kretschmer of Berlin; "Geographical Bibliography," by the Permanent Bureau.

Before and after the Congress scientific excursions will be made to points that can be easily reached. All communications to the Congress are to be addressed "Siebenter Internationaler Geographen-Kongress, Berlin, S. W., Zimmerstrasse, 90.

THE CITY BUYS WATER RIGHTS.

Owners of Property on Byram River Receive Their Money.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 23.—The City of New York has begun the payment of a sum exceeding $50,000 to property owners on the Byram River for damages which it is supposed will be caused by the diverting of the stream for use by the city. This stream forms a part of the dividing line between New York and Connecticut, and in 1885 New York secured Byram Pond Lake at its head for the water supply of the city. Many mills were dependent upon this water supply for power, and $500,000 was paid for damages to Tingue, House & Co. of the Hawthorne Woollen Mills, Russell, Birdsall & Ward's Bolt Works, Ryan's flourmill, and many smaller concerns. The water was never taken from them, however, and they continue to use it, although steam power has been introduced so as to be ready for the turning of the stream to the city's use.

Yesterday Judge Dykman of White Plains began superintending the payments to private property owners whose residences front on the river for about eight miles on both sides. Sixty cents per foot front was the price agreed upon by those who proved their title, and they received checks at the Town Clerk's Office in Greenwich. One man pocketed a check for $800, and then remarked: "I don't consider that my property has been damaged a bit." Six thousand dollars was paid out yesterday, and payments will be made to others as soon as possible.

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED.

Assailants of Mrs. Ogletree of Saffold, Ga.—Posse Hunting for Five More of the Gang.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 23.—A dispatch from Bainbridge, Ga., says:

"Since the assault on Mrs. Ogletree, at Saffold, in Early County, last Thursday, hunting parties have been out in search of the criminals. One of the negroes appeared at an old negro's house near Brinson, Ga., and asked to be harbored. The old man went to Brinson with the information. A posse returned with him and captured the negro, who gave his name as Louis Sammin.

"The man was taken to Saffold, where he was identified by Mr. and Mrs. Ogletree as one of their assailants. He said there were eight negroes in his gang and that they came from Augusta. He said two others of the gang were not far away.

"One portion of the mob went in pursuit of the two, while the balance of the mob hanged Sammin and riddled his body with bullets. The other two negroes were overtaken, shot, and scalped, a party bringing their scalps to Saffold this evening.

"A hundred armed men with bloodhounds are after the remaining five of the gang, and if caught, they will be lynched."

FIRED ON NEGRO LABORERS.

Kentucky Contractors Who Engaged Them Beaten by a Mob.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—A special from Lawrenceburg, Ky., tells of a serious disturbance between local laboring men and contractors and laborers brought there by the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company to build its mammoth warehouse now in process of construction at Tyrone, and to work upon extensive improvements in the distilleries there. A large number of negroes were brought there recently, and placed in a camp just outside of Tyrone.

To-day D. Monahan and J. Higgins, the contractors, arrived. They were met by a committee representing the local workmen, and a quarrel arose. A crowd soon gathered and the contractors were stoned and otherwise roughly handled. Higgins was cut several times, and is in a serious condition. This affair aroused the town, and after the contractors were disposed of the crowd made its way to the negro camp. Several volleys were fired into it, but no one was injured. The negroes fled, panic-stricken, from the place, and within a few minutes the camp was deserted.

Negro Postmaster Not Wanted.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—A dispatch from Florence, S. C., says there is much indignation there over the appointment of J. E. Wilson, a negro preacher, as Postmaster. The Young Men's Business League has made a protest against the appointment, and a joint meeting of the league and the Board of Trade will be held to-morrow for the purpose of drafting resolutions to be forwarded to the President.

$200,000 Fire Started by Negroes?

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 23.—A fire started to-night in the cellar of the New York Racket Store in Phoenix City, Ala., just across the Chattahoochee River from Columbus, and before the flames could be checked the entire business district was destroyed, entailing a loss of $200,000. Very little of the property was insured. It is reported that the fire was started by negroes, who saturated a lot of rubbish with kerosene. Three negroes have been arrested.

ROME PRESS ON LYNCHINGS.

ROME July 23.—The Popolo Romano, referring to the recent lynchings of Italians at Tallulah, La., says the United States has given assurances that it will prosecute rigorously all who were concerned in the commission of the crime.

The Tribuna declares that the lynching was due to the knowledge that Italian immigrants to the United States are not afforded proper protection and may be attacked with impunity, and calls the attention of the Italian Government to the matter.

ROCKAWAY BEACH RAILWAY.

Contractor Edward Roche, who has the contract from the Ocean Electric Railway Company to lay the tracks of the road at Rockaway Beach, made another attempt to carry out his contract last night, but was unsuccessful. A week ago Roche started work by having an injunction, which had been enforced for several months, vacated. On Monday the residents who are opposed to the road stopped the work by threatening the workmen with force. Nothing more was done until to-night toward getting the rails down.

To-night a gang of sixty Italians began work. They had torn up twenty feet of Central Avenue when discovered by Frank X. McGuire and Henry Finckle, residents of the neighborhood, who notified John F. Cronin. Mr. Cronin at once hurried to the police station with a writ of injunction restraining the company from extending its line and the contractor from doing any work on the street. This injunction had been quietly obtained and held in readiness. A platoon of police hurried to the spot and Mr. Roche was served with the papers. He at once ordered his men to quit.

A careful watch will be maintained so that the injunction may not again be vacated without notice.

BLINDED BY CARBOLIC ACID.

The throwing of carbolic acid by a wife who believes she has been wronged, on her supposed rival, may cause the latter's death, and is certain to result in the loss of her eyesight. The woman who is burned is Mrs. Sadie McCarty of 2,685 Third Avenue. She is in the Harlem Hospital. Mrs. Annie Ryan of 558 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, who threw the acid, has been arrested.

Mrs. Ryan and her four small children have, it is said, been struggling against starvation for months, while, it is claimed, her husband, Frank D. Ryan, has been well supplied with money which he is said to have spent anywhere but at home. Some time ago, it is said, Mrs. Ryan warned Mrs. McCarty not to go with Ryan, and declares she was laughed at.

Yesterday, it is alleged, Mrs. McCarty was seen with Ryan by one of his children, who told Mrs. Ryan. Mrs. Ryan seized a bottle of carbolic acid, ran into the street, and flung the acid into Mrs. McCarty's face. Ryan fled when he saw his wife approaching, and is now in hiding.

Mrs. Ryan made no attempt to escape, and was arrested by two detectives. Mrs. McCarty, although suffering great pain, was able to make a statement last night, in which she declared she met Ryan only three months ago, and that his wife's charges are untrue.

CONVENTION AT ASBURY PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 23.—The closing session of the biennial convention of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association of the United States continued until nearly midnight, Saturday. The delegates spent the entire day in electing three Trustees, there being so many candidates for this position. Those chosen were: Mrs. Kate Mahoney of Troy, Mrs. Kathrine J. Dowling of Rochester, and Mrs. Mary L. Youngblood of Irvington, N. J. The Supreme Auditors elected were Miss Margaret Kelly of Detroit and Miss Mary H. Murphy of Buffalo.

The new officers will be installed to-morrow, and the Supreme Trustees will select the Supreme Medical Examiner. The position is now held by Dr. Frank Connelly of Newark, and he will probably be reappointed, although there are a dozen candidates for the position, three of whom are women.

Wife Shoots Herself in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Louise Ketcham, forty-one years old, wife of Hayward Ketcham, a traveling salesman, shot herself in the right breast with a revolver in her apartments at 167 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. It is said that she had quarreled with her husband. She was removed to the Seney Hospital by Ambulance Surgeon Buckley. It was said at the hospital that the woman would probably recover.

Georgia Farmer Shot by His Son.

MACON, Ga., July 23.—A special from Talbotton says J. W. Jones, a prominent farmer living near that place, was shot twice by his seventeen-year-old son last night. One ball entered his right breast, broke one rib, and passed through his right lung. The other entered the abdomen. The boy had pulled some watermelons contrary to his father's instructions and when the father attempted to chastise him the lad drew his pistol and fired twice.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER

The Bailey Nearing Completion on the Harlem River.

TO MAKE THIRTY-THREE KNOTS

Her Machinery and Armament Unusually Powerful—Half the Horse Power of an Ocean Steamship.

The hull of the new torpedo boat destroyer Bailey, which is being built for the United States Navy by the Gas Engine and Power Company, at their works at Morris Heights on the Harlem River, is completed with the exception of a few finishing touches, and it is hoped that the new craft will be launched about July 29, when a favorable tide is expected. The machinery and boilers of the boat will not be placed in her until after she is launched, and it is expected that she will be ready for a speed trial in about a month after launching, as the work of setting up the machinery will be pushed with all possible speed.

The Bailey is named by order of the Navy Department after the distinguished naval officer Theodorus Bailey, who was second in command to Farragut in the action while passing Forts Phillip and Jackson on the Mississippi River; and is one of three torpedo-boat catchers for which Congress made provision two years ago. The sum appropriated for each boat was $250,000, and in advertising for bids the Navy Department stipulated that a speed of thirty knots an hour would be exacted on the official course. The details of the designs were left to the discretion of the builders. With the exception of the Porter, the Bailey and her mates are the first torpedo-boat destroyers to be built for the United States Navy, and if the expectations of the Bailey's builders are fulfilled she will be capable of a speed of thirty-three knots an hour.

The general dimensions of the boat, which looks as sharp as a knife as she lies on the stocks, are as follows: Length, 205 feet; beam, 19 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 5 inches; displacement on trial trip, 235 tons; and displacement when in commission, 265 tons. Forward, the boat is very clean cut where the greatest depth is to be found, but the depth gradually diminishes toward the stern, so that there is almost a flat bottom, which offers very little resistance to the water over her twin screws.

For a boat of this size the armament will be unusually powerful. It will embrace four 6-pounder rapid-fire guns and two 18-inch torpedo discharge tubes, the latter being for Whitehead torpedoes. The 6-pounder guns will be mounted two on the main deck, one on each side amidships, and two on platforms supported by conning towers. The deck guns will have an arc of fire from sharp on the bow to right astern, while the guns in the conning towers will have an almost all-around fire.

One of the most interesting features about the Bailey, as in the case with all high-speed vessels, is her motive power. The engines, which are completed and ready to place in the boat, are marvels of mechanism and are capable of developing 5,600 horse power. This is more than one-half the power employed in the big Cunard steamer Umbria. The latter is a vessel of some 8,000 tons displacement, while the Bailey in her trial trip will displace but 235 tons. The Bailey's engines are of the four-cylinder triple expansion type, and the development of 5,600 horse power is expected when the engines are making about 400 revolutions a minute. Steam will be furnished by four Seabury water tube boilers, each boiler being equipped with two furnaces. There will be two distinct fire rooms and each boiler will have its own funnel, making four in all. The interior fittings will be comfortable and compact, every inch of available space being utilized. In the crew space forward there will be folding berths for a crew of thirty-three men. Aft of the ward room will be the officers' bunks, which will be similar to Pullman sleeping car berths, fitted into the side of the vessel.

Like the Dupont and the Porter, the Bailey will be able to do battle with battleships after the fashion of torpedo boats, and when thus engaged will have recourse to her torpedo tubes. However, the principal duty of the new craft, and that for which she was designed, will be to drive off or destroy torpedo boats. Speed alone will enable the Bailey to do this, and this speed she is expected to maintain in a high sea by reason of her size. Her bunker capacity is considered sufficient to enable her to steam at least 3,000 knots at an economical speed. While escorting a fleet the Bailey will be able to serve both as a scout and defense for heavier vessels.

INCREASING THE NAVY.

Its Present Fighting Strength to be Almost Doubled Within the Next Few Years.

The present fighting strength of the United States Navy is to be almost doubled within the next few years. More than three-score ships of the most approved types of modern war craft are to be added to the service within that period. A number of these vessels are already nearing completion, while others are well under way as to construction.

The most substantial, and by many deemed the most necessary, increase in the navy's strength will be in the matter of battleships. At present we have but five ships of this class—the Oregon, Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas. This number is to be increased to sixteen by the addition of eleven vessels now building or about to be laid down. The new battleships will be named the Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Missouri, Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Georgia. The Kearsarge, Kentucky, and Illinois are building at Newport News, the Alabama at Philadelphia, and the Wisconsin at San Francisco. The Kearsarge is 91 per cent. advanced toward completion, the Kentucky 89 per cent., the Alabama 85 per cent., the Wisconsin 70 per cent., and the Illinois 65 per cent. The Maine and Ohio are at the first stage of construction. The others are yet to be laid down.

The present make-up of the navy shows a lack of armored cruisers, the number being limited to two—the New York and Brooklyn. In the last Naval Appropriation bill provision was made for the construction of three vessels of this class, although of a much more formidable type. The new armored cruisers are to have a displacement of 12,000 tons each; the New York is of 8,480 tons burden, and the Brooklyn of 9,153 tons. The ships are to bear the names West Virginia, Nebraska, and California.

Of protected cruisers the navy is to receive an addition of six in the near future. These vessels are to be of an ideal type of cruising craft, possessing great steam radius, together with strong fighting qualities. They are to be of 3,400 tons displacement when equipped for a cruise. This is about 400 tons greater than the displacement of the Raleigh. The new craft are to be slower by about two knots than the Raleigh, according to the specifications, but this deficiency will be more than made up by the steaming radius they will possess. They will be able to steam at full speed for nearly 3,000 miles without replenishing their coal bunkers; at the rate of 10 knots to the hour they can cover very nearly 7,000 miles without recoaling.

The value of this quality in a cruising ship has been many times demonstrated in the past few years. A vessel of this type could cruise for a fortnight or more without going near a coaling station are being incumbered by a slow-moving collier as a consort. The new cruisers of this class are to be named the Des Moines, Denver, Chattanooga, Galveston, Tacoma, and Cleveland.

The Naval Appropriation bill of last year provided for the building of four double-turreted seagoing monitors, intended primarily for harbor-defense purposes. These are to be named the Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, and Wyoming. They are to have a displacement of 2,775 tons and a speed of 12½ knots each.

The other war vessels either building or projected are torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers.

Aside from these additions provided for by Congress, the navy is being strengthened from other quarters. The cruiser Albany, a sister ship to the New Orleans, now building in England, is 80 per cent. advanced toward completion. The cruiser Atlanta, twin ship of the Boston, which has been long out of service, is being rebuilt and brought up to date at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The little gunboats Sandoval and Alvarado, captured from Spain in Cuba, are being put in condition for service at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and the gunboats Isla de Cuba, Callao, Don Juan de Austria, and Isla de Luzon, captured by Dewey, besides the twelve smaller boats purchased at Manila, have been added to the Asiatic fleet.

Abstruse.

"He's a great mathematician."

"Yes?"

"Yes, he's investigating curves so abstruse that his wife uses them for dress patterns."—Detroit Journal.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Wyman Ellis, Helena, Mont.; George Meyer, Switzerland, and William von Bulow, Germany.

MURRAY HILL—J. W. Rountree, York, England, and Scott Cranston, Australia.

PARK AVENUE—J. Q. A. Walker, Albany, and George W. Aldridge, Rochester.

ASTOR—William Scott, Arizona; Herman Orth, Brussels, Belgium; Thomas H. Thoeshey, Norway, and Brevet Brig. Gen. W. H. H. Davis, Doylestown, Penn.

MANHATTAN—William H. Chapman, Cleveland; J. C. McCormick, Montreal, and Louis E. Milne, London.

ALBEMARLE—Hunt Chipley, Richmond.

FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Dunn, Binghamton; State Senator George W. Ray, Norwich, N. Y.

HOFFMAN—J. G. Vieilhomme, Paris, and Eliseo Madrid and Dr. Mendez Estrade, Guadalajara, Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Lilienthal & Gassenheimer, Mobile, Ala.; S. Gassenheimer, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Sanford, Stone & Fisher Company, Seattle, Wash.; A. H. Sanford, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 132 Nassau Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Michael Brothers, Athens, Ga.; S. Michael, dry goods, cloaks, &c.; Hotel Cadillac.
Halle Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; P. M. Halle, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Levy, S. H., Huntsville, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Bashinsky, E. H., Troy, Ala.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Abeles & Mahler, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. E. Mahler, notions and furnishing goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; William Cheek, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Rosenzweig, L., Columbus, Miss.; dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. C. W. McLaughlin, representing, 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rosenzweig Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Rosenzweig, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Golden Eagle, Denver, Col.; M. Cohen, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.
Pettis Dry Goods Compny, Indianapolis, Ind.; George London, notions and stationery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Alexander Smith, cloaks and suits; 55 White Street.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; John Porteous, cloaks and suits; 55 White Street.
David & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Charles Gans, representing; Hotel Marlborough.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Cohen, H., Salem, Ohio; dry goods and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Strauss, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Strauss, millinery, 670 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Ulman, William, & Son, Selma, Ala.; H. V. Ulman, dry goods; Hotel New Amsterdam.
Levy, S., Ennis, Texas; dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Hayden Bros., Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, linings, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Denneke & Yetter, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. Yetter, linings, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Alborn, H. R., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Alborn, linings, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Romansky, J., Greenville, Miss.; dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel
Stripling, W. C., Fort Worth, Texas; dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Baird, W. L. Cleburne, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lazarus, B., Houston, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dickinson, W. S., & Co., Pokomoke, Md.; W. S. Dickinson, linings, dry goods, and notions; Hotel Albert.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; John S. Boxer, linings, hosiery, Hotel Albert.
Silverfeld, S., Portland, Ore.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.
Farwell, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Harmon, linings, notions; 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.
Warren, Neely & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. S. Warren, linings, domestics, dress goods, &c.; Westminster Hotel.
Peck, B., Dry Goods Co., Portland, Me.; B. Peck, general buyer; Everett House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

8 A. M.—103 Broome Street; James Rochberg; damage slight.
11:25 A. M.—592 Eleventh Avenue; Michael Bogert; damage slight.
5 P. M.—211 Hester Street; James Aleomito; damage, $40.
8 P. M.—215 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; John Pardy; damage, $1.
9 P. M.—405 West Fortieth Street; David Welle; damage slight.

When You Need It Straight or Mixed
Hunter Whiskey
IS THE BEST

Briarcliff Milk
is a most safe and nourishing diet for infants and young children in hot weather.
Briarcliff Farms,
5th Ave. and 42d St.
Farms at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Enameled Steel Cooking Utensils,
durable, guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, and perfectly safe for use.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.


DESKS,
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 Fulton St. N. Y.

A FEW UNCALLED FOR GARMENTS in Suits, Overcoats & Trousers, at less than cost if they fit you.
Nicoll.
771 BROADWAY, 145-147 Bowery.

An Old Nurse for Children.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N.Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

DESKS Unexcelled for Value CHAS. E. MATTHEWS 5 PARK PLACE

RUN ON REGULAR SCHEDULE

All Lines of Brooklyn Transit Company Again in Service.

POLICEMEN TO BE WITHDRAWN

Company Convinced the Strike Is Over —Strike Leaders Still Hopeful— No Disorder Reported.

The Brooklyn trolley strike, to all appearances yesterday, had petered out completely. The strikers were still out, but the company declares that this is merely making a virtue of a necessity, for the reason that the strikers can't get back. Nominally the strike was still on; actually, it seemed to have become a thing of the past. In either case, however, nobody outside of the strikers themselves appeared to be much concerned over it, and Brooklyn went to church and through the rest of its Sunday routine as if it had never even heard of such a thing as a trolley strike.

The railroad company claimed that it was operating all its lines on the regular schedules yesterday, and all evidences bore this statement out. All of the lines to Coney Island and other shore resorts were in operation, with cars running on time, and while the traffic was not heavy, presumably because of the weather, it was said to be normal under the conditions. Policemen were still doing duty on the cars, but, with few exceptions, only on those running through outlying districts. There were no disturbances on the part of the strikers or their sympathizers during the day, and no arrests growing out of the strike were reported at Police Headquarters.

President Rossiter declares that the strike is as dead as a door nail, and that the company's system is again in full operation. He expresses sympathy with the men who struck, who, he says, were led to act against their better interests by a "lot of professional agitators." He says that no Nassau man who struck can hope to get his job back.

Master Workman Pines, however, declares that the strike is far from being dead, and hints that the men have yet to play their trump card. What this trump card is he declines to make known, and the handful of gloomy and disgusted looking strikers gathered at the headquarters in Glanoda Hall yesterday did not appear to be wildly enthusiastic over it, whatever it might be. Mr. Pines, with apparent seriousness, declared that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system would be tied up as tight as a drum by Tuesday or Wednesday.

Deputy Chief of Police MacKellar appeared unconcerned when told of what Mr. Pines said was coming. He went right ahead with the arrangement for shifting the Manhattan men on duty in Brooklyn back to Manhattan. All of these men, it is expected, will be back in their precincts to-day. Deputy MacKellar declared that the trouble was over, and that the Manhattan men were no longer needed in Brooklyn.

The trolley men who came up from Philadelphia to take the places of strikers are applying the easy-going, comfortable methods of railroading in vogue in the Quaker City to their new jobs. For the time being at least, the railroad officials seem disposed to smile indulgently upon these little peculiarities of the imported motormen and conductors, but the strikers assert that the new men will be made to understand soon enough that trolley railroading in Brooklyn is not a continuous picnic.

One of the Philadelphia men, a motorman, was navigating a Flatbush Avenue car through Fulton Street yesterday afternoon with a corncob pipe stuck in his mouth. He puffed away contentedly, unmindful of the attention he was attracting, and not a bit disturbed by the remarks of passengers who were getting the benefit of the smoke from his pipe.

The story is told of two of these conductors whose cars were going in opposite directions, that when they met they stopped their cars and had a five-minute conversation while their passengers waited.

MR. ROSSITER'S ARREST SOUGHT.

The Magistrate, However, Refused to Issue a Warrant on Sunday.

Magistrate J. Lott Nostrand of the Coney Island Court, who is sitting for Magistrate Steers in the Flatbush Court, Brooklyn, during the latter's vacation, was yesterday morning, as he was leaving the bench, asked to issue a warrant for the arrest of President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, and also for the arrest of David Flemming, a conductor in the employ of the railroad, because of alleged violations of the ten-hour law.

The applicant for the warrants was Albert Sweeney of 113 Butler Street, Flatbush, a son of ex-Justice of the Peace Edward Sweeney, and until the declaration of the strike employed as an Inspector on the Heights system. Mr. Sweeney said he wanted the warrants for violations of the ten-hour law.

Sweeney declared that Flemming had made an affidavit that he was working fifteen hours a day, and that that affidavit was witnessed by four reputable people. He therefore wanted a warrant for Flemming and one also for the arrest of the head of the road for compelling his employes to violate the ten-hour law.

Magistrate Nostrand refused to issue the warrant for the reason that it was Sunday, and warrants are not issued on Sunday except in extreme cases.

Objected to Six Minutes Overtime.

A committee representing the motormen of the New York and Queens County Electrical Railroad had a conference with Vice President and General Manager Beetem of the road at Long Island City on Saturday night. The men had two grievances which they wished redressed. One of the grievances was that on the Steinway line they had to work ten hours and six minutes. Mr. Beetem, in answer, said that he thought the extra six minutes too small a matter to raise trouble about. On the Calvary Cemetery line, where it was found that a man must lose an entire trip or work ten hours and thirty-five minutes, Mr. Beetem offered to pay $2.15 a day on this run, and the men accepted this.

POLICE ONLY SIGN OF A STRIKE.

Mr. Parsons, However, Says Metropolitan Men's Outlook Is Bright.

The only signs of the strike of street car employes in Manhattan yesterday were policemen on some cars of the Second Avenue line and a few bluecoats about the car depots. The police authorities will not say when they will withdraw their forces, but unite in expressing the opinion that "the strike is over." The officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company say they do not feel the slightest effect from the temporary disturbance.

Such men as give reason to believe that they went on strike reluctantly or thoughtlessly, or remained away from work because they were afraid to take out their cars, have been taken back, but have been put on the lists behind the men who continued to report for duty, who are invariably given precedence. No man, however, who was active in promoting the strike, or who tried to induce others to strike, will be taken into the company's service.

The only incident at the Second Avenue depot yesterday was the sudden appearance on the avenue of a carload of sleeping policemen in various stages of undress and in a wide variety of attitudes. When they went to sleep their car was in the depot; as they woke to find themselves in the avenue their bewildered and alarmed expressions of countenance and language amused their comrades and the street car men intensely. Their involuntary change of rest was the work of a mischevious or mistaken motorman, and they were quickly rolled back in their habitation on wheels to the comparative seclusion of the building.

General Master Workman Parsons was at his headquarters, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. He said the outlook for the men was brighter than ever, and that there will be developments this week which will prove that there is much vitality left in the strike.

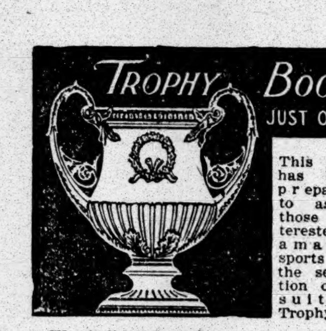
METROPOLITAN LINES BOYCOTTED.

Central Federated Union Takes the Part of the Strikers.

The delegate of the Cigarette Makers' Union told the Central Federated Union yesterday that his union had forbidden its members to ride on the cars of the Metropolitan Railway system under a penalty of $5 for each offence. The meeting indorse the Cigarette Makers' action, and recommended all union men to boycott the Second Avenue cars especially, so as to concentrate the attack upon the railroad company on one of its lines at a time.

The Central Labor Federation of Hudson County, N. J., at the meeting yesterday, passed resolutions offering the trolley strikers moral and financial aid, and pledging itself politically and economically to do all in its power to promote the success of the strike.

TROPHY BOOK JUST OUT



This book has been prepared to assist those interested in amateur sports in the selection of a suitable Trophy.

We shall be pleased to send a copy on receipt of request to do so.

MERIDEN COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS,

INT'L SILVER COMPANY, SUCCESSOR,

208 Fifth Ave. Madison Square.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE SPREADING.

Basters and Finishers Now Decide to Make Demands.

The fine coat tailors who are on strike announced yesterday that they have already struck sixty-two shops that employed 1,000 men, and expect to-day to close six large shops that employ 500 men.

Their strike, the tailors said, compelled 500 pressers to quit work, and the pressers themselves had, in fact, struck, too, as they demanded an advance of 3 cents for pressing a coat.

The basters and finishers held a meeting yesterday at 27 Essex Street and decided to demand a shorter working day, or rather a reduction of their tasks, as it takes them two days to complete one day's task.

BY WHEEL TO THE PACIFIC.

Albert V. Roe, the Postal Messenger, Starts on His Long Journey.

Albert V. Roe, the Postal Telegraph messenger who has undertaken to wheel across the continent in record-breaking time, began his task yesterday. He left the Postal Telegraph Building, opposite the City Hall, shortly before 9:30 A. M. Roe, who is nineteen years of age and is known in the Postal office as No. 574, has only one arm. He is an expert cyclist.

Roe will make the trip on a chain wheel of ninety-one gear. He steers his machine by means of a crotch four inches long on the head of his wheel. The intention was to start at 8 o'clock, but the delay was occasioned by the non-appearance of the manager, H. E. Wilson, who accompanied him to the city limits. Besides the manager, there was an escort of twelve messenger boys, who will go as far as Poughkeepsie.

The lad will follow the route of the automobile now racing across the continent, and expects to catch up with the vehicle before it reaches Omaha. He will endeavor to maintain runs of seventy-five miles a day, and with this end in view he has been making century runs every Sunday for three months.

Roe is attached to the Harlem office of the Postal service. His left arm was cut off at the shoulder while he was switching cars at Los Angeles, Cal. He will stop at Grinnell, Iowa, to visit a brother and three sisters. His baggage is hung on a rack built over the rear wheel of his bicycle. The first message received at the office from Roe announced his arrival at Yonkers at 11:20 A. M.

FIGHT FOR A RIGHT OF WAY.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Track Usurped by a Rival Line.

OMAHA, Neb., July 23.—The Bee, from Storm Lake, Iowa, says startling developments are highly probable in the big railway fight between the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul here. The Milwaukee is now in forcible possession of the right of way of the Minneapolis and St. Louis, across which it has relaid its tracks in the face of an injunction. All day to-day the Sheriff of Buena Vista County, with a posse, remained in possession of the tracks, not permitting interference from either force.

The Milwaukee men have been reinforced, and each side is watching the other. An attempt is to be made Monday to arrest the Milwaukee workmen for contempt of court. They say they will resist, and serious trouble is feared. The people of Storm Lake are intensely excited over the matter, and a long and bitter struggle is seemingly inevitable.

PROF. CHANDLER HONORED.

Elected President of England's Society of Chemical Industry.

Prof. Charles F. Chandler of Columbia University has been elected President of the Society of Chemical Industry of England. Dr. Chandler has served as Chairman of the New York section of the society, and is the first American to be elected President of an English scientific society.

Prof. Chandler pursued his chemical studies at the Universities of Goettingen and Berlin. He was Professor of Chemistry at Union College before he was twenty-one years old, and in 1864 he founded the School of Mines of Columbia University. He accepted the Chair of Chemistry in the College of Pharmacy of New York in 1865, and is still Professor of Organic Chemistry there.

Woman Killed by Fall from Window.

Mrs. Ellen Brown, seventy-three years old, was killed early yesterday morning by a fall from a front window of her apartments, on the fourth floor of a tenement house at 43 Duffield Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Brown is said to have been demented for some time, and it is not known whether she fell from the window accidentally or threw herself out.

A. A. Low Aids a New Church.

It was announced in Brooklyn yesterday that A. A. Low had given a sum sufficient for the erection of an Episcopal church at Banff Hot Springs, N. W. T. While at the latter place with a party of tourists from Brooklyn a week ago Mr. Low made the gift. Mr. Low, who has spent several Summers at the place, will return to Brooklyn in September.

Hot Weather in the West.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Very hot weather is reported from several places in the West and Northwest. The temperature at Black River Falls, Wis., at 4 P. M. to-day, was 100, and Young Slegel died from heat prostration. Thermometers registered 99 at 2 P. M. to-day at Omaha, and high temperatures are reported from all over Nebraska.

Ward Line Steamship to be Repaired.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The Cramp Shipbuilding Company of this city has received the contract to overhaul and make repairs to the entire fleet of the Ward Line's steamships. The list includes the steamships Seneca, Seguranca, Yucatan, Orizaba, and Niagara. It is claimed to be the largest repair contract that has ever been given to a shipbuilding company in this country.

Entertainment at the Y. W. C. A.

There will be a dramatic recital this evening at 8:15 o'clock in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street. Admission is free.

Man Drowned at Coney Island.

The body of a man, supposed to be Thomas Richards of Elizabeth, N. J., was found floating in the ocean near the New Iron Pier at Coney Island yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He had hired a bathing suit in one of the pavilions twenty minutes previously. The body was taken to the Coney Island morgue.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

STRIKES AND THEIR CURES

Rev. Dr. Morse Has No Faith in Arbitration or Organization.

AMERICA'S SERIOUS MISTAKES

He Says Capitalists Treat Their Men Like Dogs and that There Is Much Inequality.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Morse, assistant pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, preached a sermon on "The Strike and Its Cures" last night. In the course of his sermon he said that he had no confidence in arbitration or in labor organizations, and urged that the only way to settle the difficulties between capital and labor is to have a godly feeling among men. Walking delegates, political legislation, and the ballot box were, he declared, powerless to remedy the existing wrongs.

Dr. Morse commenced his sermon by saying that in Chicago the priests had ordered all of the side doors of the saloons closed. He said he wished a like movement would come here.

"One of the curses of the workingman to-day," said he, "is the saloon. He is driven there to drown his sorrow. If the saloons were taken out there would be no temptation.

"In the uses of labor and capital there should be fair play. Without this condition the strike is inevitable. The strike has come to stay if the capitalists are the giants of the land. Why should not the earth's profits be for men the same as the air and the rays from the sun and moon? Why should one man have money and thousands be without it? Why should one man have comforts and thousands have nothing but discomforts? Why should I live in a mansion and my neighbor be without shelter?

"America is making some serious mistakes. Things are not as they should or ought to be. This Nation cannot and will not rest while millionaires fare sumptuously and the widow goes to the garret and plies her needle to supply bread for her children. All that is needed is fair play. If there was fair play there would be no millionaires, and in England there would be far less titles. Victoria's house would cost less, her standing army would be dispensed with, and the jails and prisons and penitentiaries of our land would soon be closed. Every one would have enough to eat and wear. One purpose of the strike is to ask for fair play. Strike means that pledges must be redeemed.

"To-day labor is uncrowned in a large degree. The motormen and machinists who look only for the time to go by; the bricklayer who looks only for the day to end; the hodcarrier who only looks forward to the time when he shall be paid—these men are not laborers. They are machines or automatons, and to them the best institutions are failures. They say that if their wrongs cannot be righted they will plunge the world into a whirlpool of failure. Everything that does not partake of the Republican or Democratic principles is anarchy.

"If I did not sympathize with the laboring man I would not be a Christian. Christianity is on the side of the workingman and the poor. Things are not as they should be, and are not justly divided. Merit is not counted, and character is not recognized. Because of the condition strikes will come as the tides come. Capital never existed without labor, and capital needs labor. The capitalist and laborer need each other. What is needed is to have capital and labor work harmoniously together and have no friction. Is this possible? Yes, I say. The question, however, is no more settled than the currency question.

"I see three things that are working against our country. They are greed, love of power, and lawlessness. See how capital is being centralized in trusts. Trickery is used to advantage against others. What inspires all this? It is greed! Greed for money—damning greed, hellish greed—greed inspired by perdition itself. Men desire success and money without working for it. Men are after power, and are getting power to gain their goal. Think of a city like ours under the power of a foreigner who hesitated at nothing to gain his power. Nobody dare question his authority. 'Do as you please and get what you can' is the order acted upon.

"There are to-day men who employ help who care no more for them than they do for a pack of dogs. This is infamous. For filthy lucre they grind the faces of the toilers. Is there any remedy for all of these abuses? Yes. Is it in labor organizations? Never! Is it in walking delegates? Never! Is it in political legislation? Never! Is it in the ballot box? Never!

"Where, then, is it? It is in the Gospel. Teach the laborer self-respect, and teach the capitalist human kindness, and you have the question solved. This is a simple prescription. I have no confidence in arbitration or labor organizations to settle our difficulties, but only in the power of the Supreme Being to make all concerned better. The strike ceases forever if you follow this prescription."

SAYS MEN ARE OVERWORKED.

Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church Denounces the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, preached yesterday morning on the subject of the Brooklyn trolley strike. The title of his sermon was "Some of the Principles at Issue Between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and Its Employes."

"Certain Christian principles are at stake, it seems to me, at the present time," said Mr. Porter. "One of the most pressing present day duties of the Church is to insist that there must be a Christian industrial conscience; that if we have corporations without souls, we must bury their dead bodies. The only corporation that in coming days will be permitted to exist will be the corporation that has a soul and a conscience. And that conscience is to be the Christian industrial conscience. This, then, is one of the principles at issue in the present strike.

"A second principle is found in the Christian teaching that we are all brothers one of another, equal in rights and privileges. No railroad corporation may rightfully treat its employes on any other terms than those of brotherhood.

"A third principle is that even in industry we are to do as we would be done by. Labor is to serve as it would be served; capital is to serve as it would be served. A fourth principle is to settle differences that cannot more easily be settled by arbitration."

Mr. Porter said that as to the grievances of the railroad employes it would seem to be not so much underpay as overwork, and that in spite of all the denials of the railroad authorities, it appeared to be beyond dispute that the employes are seriously overworked, and that they are suffering, many of them, physical breakdown and nervous collapse from the overstrain of the long hours they are compelled to work.

"It is claimed," said the preacher, "that there is ample medical evidence of this. A notable instance has come to my notice in which a motorman has been so overworked that in a very few years he has become almost a physical wreck, whereas he was a man of fine physique when he entered the employ of the railroad. This man has hardly time to eat his meals, has been kept on duty twenty or more successive hours. Many claim that they are kept at work eleven, twelve, perhaps sixteen, hours a day. Is this applying the principle of doing unto others as you would that they would do unto you?

"It is, to my mind, perfectly evident that many of the men in the railroad employ fear to acknowledge their own condition lest the report spreading should cause their discharge. I know that there are those who fear that facts given to me may, if made public by me, lead to their sure discharge. Does this indicate the prevalence among employes and employers of that Christian principle that we are all brothers one of another?"

Mr. Porter said further that the contention by the railroad company in the present trouble that there was nothing to arbitrate would seem too much like a specious evasion of the whole question. Mr. Porter said that the strikers had placed themselves in the right light before the public at the beginning by agreeing to arbitration. He deplored the dynamite affair, but declared that it would not have occurred if arbitration had been agreed to by the company.

BOY RETURNS BURGLAR'S FIRE.

Intruder Missed Him, but Young Reed's Shot Drew Blood.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—Wilbur Reed, a fifteen-year-old Trenton boy, had a thrilling experience with a burglar at the home of his uncle, Charles A. Reed, at Reed's Mills, between this city and Pennington, yesterday. The burglar, who apparently was a tramp, had entered the house and was packing some silverware when young Reed walked in.

The burglar fired at him, but missed, and the boy ran into another room, where he secured a shotgun. He returned and fired at the tramp, hitting him. The man made his escape through a window, and was followed by the boy and some neighbors, who had been attracted by the shooting.

The tramp was not captured, but he left a trail of blood for some distance.

KILLED WHILE FLYING KITES.

Two Boys Fall from Roofs of Houses to Instant Death.

Kiteflying from the roofs of houses was a dangerous amusement that resulted in the death of two boys yesterday afternoon.

The first accident occurred at 768 Columbus Avenue, and the victim was John Koster, twelve years old. The boy, his younger brother, Harry, and two companions, were on the roof, and John Koster was manipulating the string of the kite. His attention was so absorbed by the toy that he did not notice where he was going, and, stumbling over the coping, he plunged down the airshaft. He was picked up dead by his father.

The second accident occurred at 351 West Thirty-sixth Street, where Thomas J. Dempster, thirteen years old, of No. 361, the same street, fell to instant death. He had been invited to help fly a kite there by Charles Smith, a companion, who lives in the house. The twine holding the kite became entangled in a chimney, and in trying to release it young Dempster lost his balance and fell into the airshaft. Mrs. Smith saw the boy fall and gave the alarm. Kate Dekirk, one of the tenants, reached the body first. The sight was too much for her, and she fainted. The body was removed to the home of the boy's parents.

ISAAC FENIMORE DEAD.

He Had Not Been Well Since He Received a Touch of Lightning.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 23.—Isaac Fenimore died suddenly to-day of strangulated hernia. He was a wealthy farmer, and was the owner of much real estate. He leaves a wife, one son, and one daughter. He was President of the Union National Bank.

Mr. Fenimore had not been in good health since being struck by lightning some time ago. On that occasion he was driving with Mrs. Sultzer and her baby. The bolt struck the woman, who was sitting beside him, and killed her. The baby was unharmed, and fell from the mother's arms to the bottom of the carriage. Both horses were killed. Although Mr. Fenimore did not feel the bolt, both his boots were ripped off, and he was never as strong as before.

GRAND RALLY OF GERMANS.

Men Who Have Served in Imperial Army to Meet in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Arrangements for the Fourteenth National Convention of former soldiers of the German Army now living in the United States have nearly been completed. The convention will be held from Aug. 13 to 15 inclusive. More than 5,000 ex-soldiers with their families and friends will come to Chicago from all parts of the country. The Deutscher Krieg Verein of Chicago will at the same time celebrate its silver jubilee. Fifty societies of the National Federation and almost every German military organization of this country will be represented.

An elaborate programme for the entertainment of the delegates and the visitors, who will number at least 10,000, has been arranged. The feature will be a grand parade Sunday, Aug. 13.

WEATHER IN GREAT VARIETY.

Rain, Wind, Fog, and an Incipient Cold Wave Visit the City.

The weather in New York yesterday kept within doors fully one-half of that part of the population who would have left the city for its usual weekly breathing spell. Straw hats were ruined by the thousands, and umbrellas reigned supreme. It was the dampest, mistiest, murkiest twenty-four hours of the Summer season thus far. Not a ray of sunshine penetrated the banks of gray above throughout the day, and a misty rain that fell constantly was relieved at intervals by heavy showers. This sort of thing was going on when the city awoke. Consequently the lightest excursion business of the season was done during the day.

The usual steamboats running on regular schedules started on their regular trips, but aside from the fishing steamers, whose patrons are deterred by nothing that the weather can inflict, nearly all were practically deserted. Many small steamers that make trips to near-by resorts only on Sundays did not go out at all, and the usual midsummer Sunday picnics were abandoned altogether.

The same lack of business was apparent on the trolley lines. Many cars on the Coney Island lines made the trips with only a handful of bedraggled passengers, and for these the journey was made exceedingly disagreeable. The misty rain was caught up by a brisk northeast wind and swept along in an almost horizontal direction, compelling the drawing of curtains on open cars and converting them into dungeons. At the seaside resorts the few excursionists gathered in the various hostelries and endeavored to counteract the external dampness by internal applications. It was a depressing day to the caters of amusement.

The ocean was obscured by a thick haze, and the fog crept up into the harbor and interfered more or less with ferry traffic. Comparatively speaking the atmosphere was really cold. The highest temperature recorded during the day was 68 degrees at 1:30 P. M., while the mercury dropped down to 62 degrees at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This, with the general dampness, brought out a number of Spring overcoats, which were a positive luxury to their prudent wearers.

The only real heavy rain of the day occurred about 5 o'clock. It continued in torrents for about a half hour, and then subsided into the same monotonous drizzle that had kept up since early morning.

Man's Body Found in the Narrows.

The body of a man was found yesterday in the Narrows off the Boarding Station, by James Dillon, who was out in a small boat. The body was that of a man about 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighed about 150 pounds. The body was nude, and the right foot was missing. There was a black sock on the left foot. The head was bald, and some teeth were missing. The body was removed to the morgue at Clifton, S. I.

Bodies of Two Drowned Boys Found.

OCEAN CITY, Md., July 23.—The bodies of Arthur A. and James G. Birney, aged respectively sixteen and fourteen years, sons of Arthur Birney, United States District Attorney of Washington, D. C., who were drowned in Sinepuxent Bay yesterday, were found to-day. They will be taken to Washington for burial.

Three Boys Drowned in Indiana.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 23.—While bathing in Durkee's Run this afternoon Charles Zink, Walter Vellinger, and Paul Held, aged twelve, ten, and thirteen years, respectively, were drowned.

Asked His Mother to See Him Die.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 23.—"Come see me kill myself," said Will Hoyt, aged twenty-five, last night to his mother. He then drank a quantity of arsenic. His mother supposed it was a joke, but when he became sick sent for the doctor. He is in a precarious condition.

Wm Vogel & Son

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings. Everything for Men's Attire. Broadway and Houston St.

The Saturday Evening Post

Philadelphia, Pa.

All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

A TELEGRAPH TO DAWSON.

The Dominion Line Completed to Five Fingers and Progressing.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, July 18, via Vancouver, B. C., July 23.—The Dominion Government telegraph line is now completed to Five Fingers, and is progressing so rapidly that messages may be sent over it to Dawson in less than two months from date.

Two representatives of a company which claims to have a concession for a cable from Vancouver, B. C., to this port are now here. They say steps will very shortly be taken to begin the laying of the cable. Much London capital is said to have been subscribed for this cable in order that the mining market of London may be in telegraphic communication with the gold fields of the interior.

Hardships of Explorers in Alaska.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 23.—The members of the Sunflower Mining Company, who left this place for Alaska eighteen months ago, sailing in their own steamer from San Francisco, are stranded at St. Michael on their way home. The company started with plenty of money and provisions for two years. They spent the Winter on the Koyokuk River, 2,300 miles above St. Michael, and 400 miles above the furthermost point they could reach by boat. News from them received to-day tells of suffering and hardships. All their money was spent in prospecting, but no gold was found there. There were from one to three deaths in each company in that region. Two men became helpless from scurvy. The doctor said only vegetable food would save them, and two companions went 110 miles for potatoes.

W. S. Holbrook Located in England.

NEWARK, N. J., July 23.—It was learned here yesterday that W. S. Holbrook, who disappeared several weeks ago, is in England, where his wife and child joined him shortly afterward. At the time he disappeared, it is said, he was heavily involved, and his creditors were pressing him. Holbrook's father-in-law, Henry Smith, is said to be responsible for a number of the debts which Holbrook contracted. Holbrook carried on a wallpaper and painting business in Woodside.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:49	Sun sets...7:23	Moon rises..8:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:39	Gov. Isl'd..9:00	H. Gate...10:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:56	Gov. Isl'd..10:56	H. Gate...11:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chalmette, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Dominic, Para	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Croix	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Barbarossa, Bremen	....	10:00 A. M.
Carib, San Domingo	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	....
Cienfuegos, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Peninsular, Azores	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July §25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July §25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July §26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July §21 and up to Aug. §4 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. §4. Mails for China and Japan per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 31 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan which arrived at Vancouver July 19, are due in New York on Monday, July 24.

Mails from Hongkong of June 13, Shanghai of June 17, Yokohama of July 1, and Honolulu of July 13, which arrived at San Francisco by the steamer America Maru, are due to arrive in New York on Wednesday, July 26.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 24.

Clematis, Gibraltar, July 1.
Cevic, Liverpool, July 14.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 17.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 13.
Foeric, London, July 16.
Harmonic, Gibraltar, July 10.
Louisiana, New Orleans, July 19.
Montcalm, London, July 12.
Rabat, Havana, July 20.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

Alleghany, Port Limon, July 18.
City of Augusta, Savannah, July 22.
Southwark, Antwerp, July 15.
Straits of Dover, Antwerp, July 11.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 23.
Allianca, Colon, July 19.
Alps, Santa Martha, July 19.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 19.
Massilia, Gibraltar, July 12.
Maranhense, Para, July 14.
San Marcos, San Juan, July 20.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

British Empire, Antwerp, July 15.
Norge, Christiansand, July 14.
Pretoria, Hamburg, July 16.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

Britannic, Liverpool, July 19.
Marengo, Newcastle, July 19.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, July 19.
Etruria, Liverpool, July 22.
La Touraine, Havre, July 22.
New York, Southampton, July 22.

Arrived.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville July 20 and Charleston 21st, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Scottish Prince, (Br.,) Dobson, Santos July 1, with mdse. to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, Rotterdam July 9, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 22d.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettancourt, Lisbon, &c., July 6, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Hamburg July 8, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 P. M. 22d.

SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) Hendrick, Delagoa Bay June 15 and St. Lucia July 15, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 22d.

SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) Hill, Havre July 2 and Fowey 7th, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Layland, London July 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Jensen, Oporto, &c., July 9, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 A. M.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Trattles, Amsterdam July 7, with mdse. to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Madeira, Port Maria, &c., July 17, with mdse. to the American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 A. M.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) O'Hagan, Antwerp July 9, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Simon, Havre July 15, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 12:35 P. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Savannah July 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Johnston, Marseilles, &c., June 15, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 23, 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh, rainy.

Sailed.

SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Newport News.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) for Barcelona, Malta, &c.

SS Robina, (Br.,) for Leith.

SS Talisman, (Nor.,) for St. Pierre, Georgetown, &c.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 23.—SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 11:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York, arr. at Bremen at 10:35 A. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from Bremen for Southampton and New York, passed Dover to-day.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Decorated China.

Straight from our own decorating shops in Limoges and Carlsbad to the Macy bargain tables—twenty casks of fine Decorated Dinner and Tea Ware, representing incomplete sets, odd lots, broken lines, special samples and artists' studies. A great variety of figure and floral decorations and rich gildings. The assortment is much larger and the prices are considerably lower than can possibly be offered by other houses not possessing our facilities. Values run like this:—

Tea Plates, 8c. each.
Breakfast Plates, 10c. each.
Dinner Plates, 14c. each.
Cups and Saucers, 10c.
Sauce Boats and Salad Dishes, 29c. each.
Soup Tureens and Covered Dishes, 49c.

English Faience Vases.

We've just received and placed on sale many new styles of English Vases. The decorations, principally rich combinations of flowers and gold, are strikingly effective. Decidedly the prettiest and most novel things we've ever offered for the money. They are for sale on main floor.

9-inch Vases at 97c.
10-inch Vases at $1.47.
11-inch Vases at $1.67.
12-inch Vases at $1.97.
14-inch Vases at $2.47.

Cut Glass Bargains.

A large variety of the finest Baccarat Goblets, Champagne, Claret and Wine Glasses in many rich fancy cuttings, at 10c. and 15c. each.

Decanters at 37c. and 49c. each. Nearly all are worth three times as much as we ask for them.

You'll find them on the second floor bargain counters.

Dinner and Dessert Knives.

One thousand sets Dinner and Dessert Knives, solid steel, plated 12 dwts. pure silver to the dozen, a slight flaw in the burnishing. The imperfection is too insignificant to affect the Knives, but it justifies cutting the price. Your choice per set, 97c.

Two Clock Bargains.

One thousand Nickel Alarm Clocks, guaranteed to indicate time accurately, 57c.

Fifty Mantel Clocks, marbleized porcelain, twenty attractive styles; worth from $4.50 to $9.50; service guaranteed, choice at $3.49.

A Rocker Sale—Annex.

Rockers, made of solid oak or with mahogany finish, wood or cobbler seat, high double back, full arms, finely finished, worth $4.00; our price $2.99.

Rockers, made of solid oak or with mahogany finish, embossed leather seat, high back, full arms; worth $5.00; our price, $3.67.

Rockers, made of solid oak or with mahogany finish, embossed leather seat, twisted posts and spindles; worth $5.75; our price, $4.34.

Rockers, made of solid oak, or with mahogany finish, broad carved back, solid seat, full arms; worth $6.00; our price, $4.49.

Rockers, made of solid quartered oak, cobbler seat, inlaid with pearl; worth $6.00; our price, $4.49.

Rockers, made of solid quartered oak, solid seat, high back, full arms, inlaid with pearl; worth $6.25; our price, $4.67.

Rockers, mahogany finish, cobbler or solid seat, twisted posts and spindles, inlaid with pearl; worth $8.00; our price, $5.99.

Rockers, made of solid quartered oak broad curved back, high arms, handsomely finished, upholstered full spring seats covered with genuine leather and finished with nickelled nails; worth $11.50; our price, $8.67.

Extra Carpet Values.

Tapestry Carpets, best qualities, sold regularly at 75c. and 85c. Patterns that are running low and which we cannot replenish will be closed out at 59c.

Tapestry Carpets, good designs, but they will be discontinued because the factories have started the looms on other styles; worth 60c.; choice at 39c.

Floor Oilcloth and Linoleums, Remnants, odd lots, ends of patterns—out they go at about half price.

40c. Oil Cloth at 19c.
60c. Oil Cloth at 29c.
60c. Linoleum at 31c.
90c. Linoleum at 59c.

Special Rug Values.

Five hundred all wool Smyrna Rugs, handsome patterns and colorings. Best qualities manufactured in this country.

Size 18x36 in. at 99c.
Size 21x45 in. at $1.46.
Size 30x33 in. at $1.6[illegible].
Size 26x54 in. at $2.24.
Size 30x60 in. at $2.61.
Size 36x72 in. at $3.61.

A great assortment of Carpet Hassocks, several different shapes, worth 30c. and 45c., at 19c. and 24c.

Toilet Goods.

Coke Dandruff Cure, $1.00 size; price during this special sale, 59c.

Sanitol Mouth and Tooth Wash, 50c. size; price during this special sale, 29c.

Dentifricia Tooth Powder, absolutely pure, whitens the teeth and sweetens the breath, our regular price 9c.; price during this special sale, 5c.

Patent Hand Mirror, plush backs; our price during this special sale, 15c.

Bailey's Rubber Complexion Brushes; our price during this special sale, 29c.

Celluloid Dressing Combs, sold elsewhere at 25c.; our price during this special sale, 19c.

Transparent Glycerine Soap, highest grade, three cakes in a box; our price during this special sale, per box, 33c.

Eye Cup Sponges; our price during this special sale, 7c.

Lundborg's Rhenish Cologne, 2½ oz. bottle; price during this special sale, 19c.

White Lavender Water, 6 oz. bottle; our regular price, 33c.; price during this special sale, 27c.

Triple Perfumes, all odors, including violet, jockey club, white rose, &c.; our regular price, 23c.; price during this special sale, 19c.

Bay Rum, extra quality, sprinkler topped pint bottles; our regular price, 49c.; price during this special sale, 41c.

Medicinal Goods.

Abbey's Effervescent Salts, 25c., our price during this special sale, 12c.

Effervescent Magnesia Salts, our regular price, 29c.; price during this special sale, 19c.

Cathartic Pills, U. S. P., 100 in bottle, our regular price, 29c.; price during this special sale, 19c.

Triplex Pills, gelatine coated, 100 in bottle, our regular price, 29c.; price during this special sale, 19c.

Lady Webster's Pills, 100 in bottle, our regular price, 29c.; price during this special sale, 19c.

Seiler's Antiseptic Pastilles, 50 in a bottle, our regular price, 19c.; price during this special sale, 14c.

Belladonna Leaves, on cloth, ten in a box, our regular price, 34c.; price during this special sale, 24c.

Pure Jamaica Ginger, guaranteed not to contain red pepper, our regular price, 24c.; price during this special sale, 17c.

Grocery Specials.

Teas,—Mayflower Chop, celebrated for its strength and flavor, worth 50c. per pound, our regular price 32c.; Oolong mixed (green and black) two pound packages only, this sale, per pound, 27c.

Sultana Coffee—High grade Coffee, strictly pure, unexcelled for strength, roasted and ground fresh daily; our regular price 14c., granulated or roasted in the bean, this sale, per pound, 10c.

Fancy Preserved Strawberries, 1899 packing, large, ripe fruit, heavy syrup, two pound can, 15c.

Sliced Pineapple, 1899 packing, heavy syrup, pound can, 10c.

Bartlett Pears, large ripe fruit, delicious flavor, three pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.66; can, 12c.

White Cherries, large, ripe California fruit, 2½ pound cans, case of two dozen, $3.49; can, 15c.

Currant Jelly, home-made, 1899 packing, strictly pure fruit and sugar, put up in ten ounce glasses, 21c.

Lemon Cling Peaches, selected large and ripe California fruit, heavy sugar syrup, 2½ pound can, 17c.

Garden Spinach, 1899 packing, sweet and tender, equal in quantity to a peck of fresh spinach, three pound cans, 15c.

Imported Fish Paste, Anchovy and Bloater, three ounce cans, 5c.

French Sardines, extra quality, put up in quarter boxes containing ten to twelve fish, 10c.

Wines and Liquors. Annex.

Genuine Jas. E. Pepper Whiskey, five years old, per gallon, (jug free), $2.24; bottle, 49c.

Finch's Golden Wedding Whiskey, seven years old, per gallon (jug free), $3.74; bottle, 84c.

Genuine Jas. E. Pepper Whiskey, twelve years old, per gallon (jug free), $3.98; bottle, 89c.

Rhine Wines, four to six years old, aged in the wood until thoroughly matured, at from 25 to 40 per cent. less than such qualities have ever been sold for.

Laubenheimer, case, pts., $6.74; qts., $5.74.

Niersteiner, case, pts., $7.74; qts., $6.74.

Deidesheimer, case, pts., $8.49; qts., $7.49.

Hochheimer, case, pts., $9.49; qts. $8.49.

Rudesheimer, case, pts., $10.24; qts., $9.24.

Binger Riesling, case, pts., $7.99; qts, $6.99.

Lakewood Artesian Water.

It rises to the surface, pure and healthful, by means of an artesian well 735 feet deep. Thorough chemical analysis and comparisons prove it the finest table water in America.

Effervescent, quart bottles, $1.14 per dozen; 25c. per dozen allowed for returned bottles.

"Still," half gallon bottles, $1.99 per dozen; 50c. per dozen allowed for returned bottles.

"Still" 5-gal. demijohns, $1.74 each, $1.00 allowed for return of demijohn.

The Wanamaker Store.

Midsummer Bargains for Prudent Buyers

THE merchandise liquidation of the between-season period gives us great chances for bargain-making. These chances are promptly used. The result appears in facts so forcible and real as to exclude exaggeration.

The plain truth that follows makes a direct appeal to your intelligent self-interest. Its perusal should bring you promptly to the old Stewart Store.

Index and Addenda.

In other morning papers will be found another list of news items, among which are

A SALE OF 4,000 PAIRS OF SHOES for men, women and children, the smallest SAVING being of a third, and with half prices sprinkled thickly.

MADE UP CARPETS AT REMNANT PRICES.—We sell the carpets at their remnant figures and throw in the labor of making into squares. Room sizes.

SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.—Standard goods at record-breaking reductions. No price more than half,—many at less than half.

SOCIAL CORRESPONDENCE PAPER of many kinds at exceedingly small figures.

NOTIONS.—A long list of little things at littler figures.

SILK UMBRELLAS for men and women at $1.50 each. They are $2.50 and $2.75 grades.

EMBROIDERIES at half prices.

Summer Chairs and Settees

Thus far this season we have distributed over 12,000 pieces of Summer Cottage Furniture, and have remaining about 250. These have been grouped on the fifth floor with marked-down prices that they may get into the trade movement of the day for quick-selling. Last week you would have paid fifty per cent. more for each of the following:

Price to-day $1; was $1.50.—Maple framed rocking chair, close reed seat and back.
Price to-day $1; was $1.50.—Maple framed chair, slat back, wide arms, reed seat.
Price to-day $1.50; was $2.25.—Maple framed rocking chair, medium size, high back, wide arms, reed seat and back.
Price to-day $2; was $2.75.—Maple framed comfort rocking chair, with close reed seat and back, wide arms, turned back posts.
Price to-day $2; was $3.—Maple framed rocking chair, with low back, close reed seat and back.
Price to-day $2.25; was $3.50.—Maple framed porch settee, with close reed seat, fancy turned spindled back, wide arms.
Price to-day $2.50; was $4.—Maple framed rocking settee, 3 ft. 6 in. long; close reed seat, fancy spindled back, wide arms.
Price to-day $2.50; was $4.—Maple framed settee, red enamel finish, 3 ft. 6 in. long, close woven reed seat and back.
Price to-day $2.75; was $4.—Porch chair with red enamel finished frame, upholstered seat and back
Price to-day $4.75; was $7.25.—Birch framed porch chair, fancy spindled sides, upholstered spring seat covered in matting.
Price to-day $5.25; was $7.75.—Porch settee finished in red enamel, fancy spindled side arms and back, upholstered seat and back covered in fancy matting.
Price to-day $6; was $9.—Natural birch framed settee, 3 ft. 6 in. long, upholstered spring seat covered in matting, brass gimp decorations.

Separate Skirts And Pretty Dresses

You are sure to reciprocate our delight in this offering. Skirts, impeccable, striking, attractive, unexcelled for grace and richness, a manifold assortment of style, color, and trimming. And the quintessence of delicate dress design in zephyr-like organdies and elegant, chic piques. Reductions unreserved, unrelenting:

At 65c.—Madras; white and the newest shades of blue; gracefully hanging, fashionable.
At $1—Duck and pique, many tailor made; the new cuts; white, navy blue, cadet blue, and black; values up to $2.50.
At $1.50—Pique and duck; white with polka dots or colored bands and piping. Linen, too, elaborately trimmed with heavy insertion; values up to $3.75.
$2.50—Burlap, denim, and awning-stripe canvas, particularly handsome, intricately trimmed. Value up to $7.
$3—Pique and denim, lavishly trimmed in braiding, insertion and contrasting shades of material. Values, $7.50 and $8.
Also, note this—White pique, finest, firmest quality, trimmed with broad, stylish folds and strappings, or wide insertion, in new, tasteful, elaborate design.
$4—Pique, firm, heavy, graceful, white or navy blue; tunic cuts, or tunic outline in trimming, first quality, embroidery and insertions. Values up to $9.
$6—Pique; white, navy blue, cadet blue, tan and gray; trimmed with the best of taste; an exhaustive lot, ruffled, braided, or insertion trimmed. Values up to $15.

DRESSES.
White organdie frocks, sheer and light, skirts trimmed with fluffy ruffles and insertions on waists. Values to $8. Price, $4 each.
Pique, white and colored, dashing and effective, new styles, with novel trimmings. Values to $14. Price, $7.50.
White organdie, trimmed in pretty ribbon conceits; and colored pique with ornamental insertion. Value, $23. Price, $12.
The finest pique, white, blue and black, a rare assortment of styles and trimmings. All $25 value. Prices, $15 each.

Women's Gloves

Three striking offerings:
First—Jersey Silk Gloves, all sizes of Tan shades, small sizes of gray and black. A straight reduction from 75c. to 25c.
Second—Tyrolese Suede Gloves, 4 buttons, tans and gray. A bargain at 75c., but cheap to the point of amusement at 50c.
Third—Glace Kid Gloves, in colors and black. They were 75c. to $1.50, and represent several high grades of standard gloves. The price is 50c.
Tenth street.

Incidents of a Great Silk Trade

An *occasion extraordinaire* at Wanamaker's without a special silk offering would be very tame. The concentration of a great trade in two cities makes such rapid stock-turning that bargain chances come our way steadily. Our frequent offerings are natural—normal. Thus they should command confidence.

The following is one of the most remarkable chapters of the season. Read carefully:

At 37½c.—An importer's samples of striped and corded Japanese Dress Silks for the spring season of 1900. The period for orders is closed. We take the sample pieces and offer them to you, a year in advance at one-fourth of next year's prices. They'll be 50c. Different from any heretofore shown. Choice colorings.

At 40c.—Lyons Printed India Silks very desirable colors and patterns. Had them before. Sold them out. Got more. Here they are. Well worth 55c.

At 50c.—Entirely new Fancy Taffeta Silks. Nineteen latest color combinations in corded stripes. Difficult to describe their beauty or comprehend their cheapness, for they are really worth 85c.

At 45c.—Louisene and Taffeta checks of exquisite colorings, including the newest combinations of blue and white. The entire lot is vital with freshness and beauty. Eighty-five cents was the previous price for the great majority of them.

At 50c.—Plain black frosted silks now so popular for dresses, waists, petticoats, linings, foundations—a universal fabric, good for every use. The low valuation is 85c.

Silk Remnants.—To be quickly in the remnant stock is a crown of glory to a fancy dress textile. Silk remnants are the aristocracy of our silk store. The small quantities explain the half prices. We have 1050 ends varying from five-eighths of a yard to fifteen yards. Sold only by the piece. Some are dress patterns, some are waist patterns, some neither.

Rotunda.

Only midsummer conditions would make such an offering possible.

Midsummer China Sale

A great New York audience awaits Wanamakers news about China and Bric-a-brac. To-day the story is remarkable. It deals with every class of goods in our china store. We know full well that it is only a waste of good money to advertise ordinarily good bargains in July. Therefore we print only the extraordinary.

As you read, remember that a new era broke upon the china ware business in New York with the advent of our store. Prices went down on splendid goods—especially upon imported table ware. And since then they never advanced. This is the only needed commentary on to-day's offerings.

Single pieces and sets, useful and ornamental, fanciful and practical—a broad chance for mental exercise.

Dinner Sets

Limoges Dinner Sets, 120 pieces, fine Haviland, a choice of two beautiful decorations. The price has been $35 but to-day is reduced to $25.
Limoges Dinner Sets, 114 pieces, fine Haviland, a choice of three beautiful decorations. The price has been $30 but to-day is reduced to $20.
Limoges Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, including soup tureen and three large platters, all handles gilded; flower decorations. The price has been $25 but is reduced to-day to $17.50.
Seven Sorts of Dinner sets at $10. The collection is remarkable. English and American porcelain, 100 to 115 pieces, reduced from $14, $16, $17 a set to the uniform price, $10.
English porcelain, 100 pieces, a choice of two decorations at $5 a set.

Bric-a-Brac

Marbles and bronzes in rich collection. Beautiful Castelina marbless reduced in prices, from $400 to $275, and from $150 to $100. Splendid choosing among these art pieces around the $8 to $14 marks—All reduced greatly.
French bronzes, at $2.75, from $4; $4, from $6.50; $15, from $25; up to $200, from $325.
There's also an assortment of handsome Teplitz figures at new prices—none reduced less than a third. Now 25c. to $6.75.

Fancy Plates

French and Austrian, in handsome decorations. Numerous designs. Many of these plates were, up to to-day, 45c. and 50c. Choice, 25c. each.

Tumblers

Thin blown, in variously needle-etched patterns. Regularly 75c., $1, and $1.25 doz. Now 50c.

Lamp Globes

In this sale of handsomely decorated globes, the new prices are from one-third to five-sevenths less than formerly. The decorations are all in floral designs, on pink, blue, green, brown, and yellow grounds. Prices changed in this manner:
9-in. all 75c. to $1 kinds, now 50c.; 10-in., 11-in., and 12-in.—all $1.50 to $3.50 kinds; now $1.

Cut Glass

American art specimens—the best. Perfect blanks upon which are new deep, rich cuttings. Cost to consumer is reduced thus:
Bowls, $3.25; regularly $5.
Bowls, $4; regularly $6.
Nappies, $3.50; regularly $6.
Celery Trays, $3.50; regularly $6.
Tankard Jugs, $4.75; regularly $7.
Ice Tubs, $4; regularly $6.
Water Caraffes, $1.75; regularly $2.50.
Water Caraffes, $2.75; regularly $4.
Water Tumblers, $6 doz.; regularly $10.
Water Tumblers, $2.75, $3.50 and $5 doz.
Oil bottles, 50c. and 65c. each, worth double.

Bicycle Prices

With a Surprise in Numbers

The Humber at *Thirty-five Dollars!*—people who are familiar with bicycle history will catch for breath! This includes the Humber Roadster in 24 and 26-inch frames, the Humber Tourist, (with brake) in 24 and 26-inch frames, and the Lady Humber in 20 and 22-inch frames. $35 for any of them. These are the same wheels made in 1898, for sale at $100, $102 and $106 respectively. Only 150 of them, and we don't expect to have one left by to-night.

The Orient, this season's acknowledged leader:

The Roadster, at $50. The "1.30," at $65. The Tandem, at $75.

The Continental, the wheel backed by five years of triumphant satisfaction, at $25.

The Road Flyer, $16, and a wheel we stand by. The demand for Women's Road Flyers is always superabundant. We meet it with a new lot,—150 wheels. 22-in. frames.

Choice from the above list is embarrassing through multifold advantages.

Household Linens

Our linen store takes only a front rank place in every respect. Its special function just now is to produce attractive bargains. Here is the story for the day. It will be practically impossible to repeat the present offerings again this year. If you want to avail of these prices, buy now. The chance will pass quickly.

TABLE LINEN—By the yard.
25c.—Silver bleached, Austrian, 62 in.; dice patterns; was 40c.
50c.—Bleached, Irish; 67 in.; handsome patterns; was 65c.
$1.25—Bleached, Flemish; 72 in.; double damask; was $1.75.

TABLE CLOTHS
$2 ea.—Bleached, Scotch; 70x69; were $2.50.
$2.50 each—Bleached, Scotch; 70x87 in.; were $3.25.
$3 each—Bleached, Scotch; 70x105; were $3.75. Napkins to match, 24 in., $2.50 doz.; were $3.50.
$3.25 each—Bleached, Flemish; double damask; 72x90; were $4.50; at $4 each; 72x108 in.; were $5.50. Napkins to match, 26 in., $4.75 doz.; were $5.50; 22 in., $3 doz.; were $4.
$1.80 each—Colored cotton; blue, red, green; heavy fringes; were $2.25.

NAPKINS
85c. doz.—Bleached, German; were $1.15.
$1.50 doz.—Bleached, Scotch; were $2.25.
$1.65 doz.—Bleached, German; were $2.50.
$2 doz.—Bleached, Scotch; were $2.75.
$3 doz.—Bleached German; were $4.25.

HEMSTITCHED BED LINEN
$3 pair—Bleached German sheets; ¾ beds, were $3.50; double-beds, $3.50; were $4.
70c. pair—Pillow cases to match; were 90c.

TOWELS AND TOWELING
10c. each—Bleached huckaback; 17½x34½; hemmed ends; were 15c.
10c. each—Striped glass; 20x34; unhemmed; were 16c.
12½c. each—Bleached damask; 21x43; knotted fringes; were 20c.
12½c. each—Snow white bath; 21x46; plain fringes; were 15c.
18c. each—Bleached huckaback; 24x45; hemmed; were 30c.
25c. each—All-white Turkish bath; 30x60; fringed; were 40c.
8c. yd.—Plaid glass toweling; 16 in; was 10c.
9c. yd.—Bleached twilled crash; 17½ in.; was 12½c. 20 in., 11c., instead of 15c.
12½c. yd.—Extra heavy twilled; 19 in.; was 16c.
Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Sharp Facts From The Dress Goods Counters

This is the time of year when our recollection of the word "cost" gets hazy, and when we have forgotten that such a word as "profit" exists in the language. The remaining dress goods of the summer season are conditions we must meet—cost and profit become negligible trifles.

That explains some of the quotations below. Others are explained by the fact that certain importers and manufacturers appear to coincide with our views and sell to us as we sell to you.

BLACK DRESS GOODS
At 50c. a yd., the 75c. quality of All Wool French Serge, 48 in. wide.
At 75c. a yd., $1 quality all silk Crocodile Crepon.
Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

COTTON DRESS GOODS
At 5c. a yd., Regular 10c. and 12½c qualities of Printed Batiste.
At 6c. a yd., Regular 20c. quality of Crash Suiting; 36 in. wide.
At 10c. a yd., Regular 25c. quality of Solid Colored Madras, for Shirt Waists.
At 10c. a yd., Regular 30c. quality of Woven striped Piques.
At 12½c. a yd., Regular 25c. quality of Irish Printed Dimities in figures and stripes on light and dark grounds.
At 12½c. a yd., Regular 35c., 37½c. and 40c. qualities of Mulhouse Printed Organdies, Raye, Lisse, Carreaux, and Pekins.
At 20c. a yd., Regular 37½c. quality, of Fancy Dotted Swiss Muslins.
At 20c. a yd., Regular 30c. quality of Scotch Oxford Cheviots; 70 designs.
At 25c. a yd., Regular 45c. quality of Pineapple Grenadine; 40 designs.
At 25c. a yd., Regular 45c. quality of Mulhouse Printed Dotted Muslins.
At 25c. a yd., Regular 50c., 60c., 70c. and 75c. qualities, Scotch Novelty Ginghams.
Rotunda and Tenth street.

Clothing for Men and Boys

The name of this house stands for the best in men's and boys' clothing. Many clothiers are asking the secret of our sudden and great New York clothing business.

There is no secret about it—just a little trefoil of truths.

Goods of Good Character.
Methods of Good Character.
World at large believes both.

Here is a good lot of truth about current bargains. Read slowly:

300 Men's Trousers of fine worsted, assorted in 15 neat styles of stripes. Textile and tailoring are so perfect that you'd naturally say they originated in 5th ave. But the price is $3.50, value $5 as the market goes, with a long service medal due them at the end.

Men's Suits of imported flax homespun. They ought to be $10, they are $5, and that's just why we expect you to buy them.

200 Youths' Suits.—Sizes 14 to 19 years. Such as were rightly priced at $8 to $12 are now $7, and those at $13 to $15 are now $10. Choice worsteds and cheviots.

200 'Boys' 'Blue Serge Suits.—They are all in sailor styles, various trimming, and were lower than right at $4 and $5; but $3 is the taking price to-day. We believe that the daddies of 200 boys will improve the chance to-day.

Sailor Suits in fancy cheviots. Cockney goods in sailor man's style, very elegant. They are going at $4. Scant courtesy to good clothing is shown in that price.

Bicycle Suits.—Sizes at 8 to 19 years. Better on the boys and the bikes than on our counters, and so they go at $5, but many are worth $10.

There is enough clothing news, then, to carry the whole concern.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Trimmed Millinery—Startling!

This is a new record for us in beauty-for-price, and one only to be explained by the fact that this is the time between times; neither Summer nor Fall in millinery manufacture. So, to keep our splendid millinery force intact, we fill their time up in preparing offers like these, giving you their expert labor for nothing, and the materials for next to nothing. That is why we can sell this latest lot of Summer hats at

$2 Each

The price will surprise you;—the hats themselves will amaze you. Both together will delight you.

GOLF AND WALKING HATS
At 25c.—Rough straw walking hats in Alpine shape, trimmed with bands and quills. A remarkable offer.
At 75c.—A walking hat of rough straw, trimmed with velveteen and quill. Fairly priced at $1.50, and with all the appearance of the $3 styles.
At $1.50—Trimmed Milan Golf Hats, bright and stylish, bound edges, silk band, with rosette and quill. A $3 hat, usually.
Second Floor, Tenth street.

Ribbons

A counterful of odds and ends,—miscellaneous richness washed from the placers of the regular ribbon counters. All sorts of prices were on them, the highest 60c. a yard. Choose to-day at

5c., 10c., 15c. Yard.

Tenth street.

Belt Clasps

Late, attractive affairs that are in our possession to-day, at far less than their actual value. Gilt, oxidized and enameled, two qualities, neither of which would ordinarily be expected at only 25c. and 50c.

Tenth street.

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

All of the Divisions Continue to Display Activity.

CUT IN ORDERS FOR WORSTEDS

Move of the American Woolen Company Causes Surprise—Silks as Strong as Ever.

The textile markets all continue to show activity, and even the knit goods division has sprung into life. Travelers are on the road, and some Spring lines have already been shown, although reports do not say that much business has been done as yet. Cotton goods are active, and some of the Fall printed goods have been well sold up. Export business has been flourishing and prospects are bright.

The woolen goods division continues to gain strength, and buying is conducted on an increased scale. The hardening of the market for raw wool makes it uncertain what prices will rule on the last lines of fancies, which will be opened very soon, probably this week. On such lines as have already been opened, advances in several cases have already been made, some of them in a small way. Enough was done, however, to show that the opening prices were below what they should have been and were entirely experimental. The other openings will be likely to be on a considerably higher basis.

There has been a considerable amount of speculation in wools during the week, and large quantities have changed hands. The situation in wools is an interesting one to the woolen and worsted manufacturer, and at present is keeping him guessing. He can form no accurate estimate of what it will cost him to manufacture his fabrics when the time comes, unless he buys heavily now. He is doing this, and in so doing adds greatly to the strength of the market.

Silks hold the extremely strong position which they have for some time, and show no signs of weakening. This position is supported by the scarcity of raw material which has been in evidence for a long time.

MEN'S WEAR DEPARTMENT.

The feature of the woolen goods market for the past week was the announcement of the American Woolen Company to the effect that as it was so much oversold on Clay worsteds it would be necessary to cut down all orders 20 per cent. This has aroused the indignation of the buyers, and they are up in arms in regard to it. They cannot understand the reason for this move, for it does not seem possible to them that a concern like the American Woolen Company could make a mistake in their calculations to such an extent.

The people at the head of this concern have had the reputation of being sharp and always ready to spring surprises on the trade. It is hinted that this was possibly a ruse to induce the buyers to insist upon the deliveries of the goods bought and preclude the possibilities of cancellations, one of the evils of the woolen trade that this company announced it would fight.

There has been a continuance in the ordering of Fall duplicates that has surprised the commission men, for the business is reaching proportions that they did not consider. The clothier is doing an enormous business and is buying well. He is not speculating, but taking just what he knows he will want.

The business has been largely in worsteds, but there has been also a good variety of woolens included. The business is being done at advanced prices and the commission men are well satisfied with the results. Clays and serges are so well sold up that they are no longer considered factors in the future dealings. The early business was accomplished in quick time, and the season for staples is pretty much over. The next important movement is the lightweight Spring fancies.

The prices have not been named on many of the lines yet, and considerable interest centres in what the American Woolen Company will do. The market for fancies will open generally soon after the 1st of August, although it is more than probable that many lines will be held for a week or two later.

DRESS GOODS.

There is a continuance of the duplicate business in dress goods, and fancies are among the best sellers. The jobbing market is at work, and this week should see this part of the business in a flourishing condition. The market is full of buyers and they are purchasing liberally. All eyes are turned toward the opening of the new Spring samples, and much is expected of them. Advices from abroad say that wool dress goods will be more in favor for the next Summer than usual. The past season was a good one, and all the popular lines were cleaned up.

KNIT GOODS.

There is a fair business coming forward in the way of duplicate orders for heavy underwear, but outside of that there is very little of interest in the knit-goods market. Spring samples are being shown, but not to any great extent. Among these are a large proportion of fancies. This week will undoubtedly see many more lines opened, but the general opening will not occur probably until after the 1st of August.

Hosiery is in a very good position at the present time the Fall duplicate business having just begun. The heavyweight hosiery is mostly sold ahead until after Dec. 1. There has been a little of the late lightweight business coming to hand, but mostly in the way of clearing off stocks, and this has been pretty well accomplished.

COTTON GOODS.

The increased interest which has been shown in the cotton-goods market for the past two weeks has been particularly emphasized during the last three days of the past week, and everything appears to be bright and lively. The scarcity of some lines of cottons has prohibited business in those directions, but where that cause exists the agents can have no reason for complaint.

Exporters have been operating somewhat more freely than for some time, for the dates of delivery are a little nearer than they were. The last two weeks of July will show up just as much ahead of the corresponding two weeks of other years as the first six months of this year were better than the same period in other years. There seems to be no possibility of stock accumulation this season, for the amount of business coming forward daily is enough to take care of the production.

The demand for staple cottons has been fully up to the average. The exporters are making inquiries for goods, principally heavy brown cottons, and bids for good-sized quantities have been reported as turned down because the price was just a trifle below market quotations. The market is firm in all directions now, and even the outside makes have been strengthened, owing to the demand which has come forward for them, on account of the scarcity of regular makes.

The exporting to China has practically come to a standstill for the present, for the exporter have shipped a lot of heavy brown goods in that direction and the market is filled. The mills manufacturing these cottons are reluctant to accept orders for delivery after Dec. 1, for they believe there is going to be another change in price in their favor. There are a good number of orders received for bleached cottons of fine grades, but low grades are dull and uninteresting. Wide sheetings and cotton flannels and blankets are steady, but without heavy business.

Printed fabrics have found a fair business, and some good reorders have been reported, although it is a little early for this to begin as yet. The sales of dark fancy calicoes have been far ahead of the business of other years, and have increased materially since the price basis was settled by the reduction of the highest priced lines from 5½ cents to 5 cents per yard. Shirting prints, indigo blues, turkey reds, and other staple printed fabrics are well cleaned up for the season.

Printed napped fabrics are sold up for the season and complaints are numerous in regard to the deliveries, which are very slow.

Burlaps are in a strong position, and are reported as being on the edge of advances in Calcutta and Dundee. The local market has shown a slightly increased interest in these goods in the past week, but the demand has not been particularly large, and the strength abroad comes from the business doing with other countries. The possibilities of advances are strengthened by reports of damage to crops by floods. The stocks in this market are low, and there is very little to draw from. The principal goods here are Dundees, and the holders are keeping them back in anticipation of advances.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S EXCURSION.

The Olympia's Stay at Trieste Extended Ten Days—Crowds Visit the Famous Warship.

TREISTE, July 23.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by the American Consul, made an excursion this afternoon in a carriage to Opolna Mountain.

It has been decided that the United States cruiser Olympia shall remain here ten days longer. Crowds visited the cruiser to-day and were shown over her by the sailors, who explained everything about her to the visitors.

MASCAGNI'S TRIBUTE TO DEWEY.

Hymn Written in the Admiral's Honor Meets Public Approval.

LONDON, July 24.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Mascagni's hymn in honor of Admiral Dewey was performed at Pesaro on Sunday for the first time before an audience of 2,000 persons. It was greatly appreciated, and is considered one of the finest hymns Mascagni has written."

PHILIPPINE CHURCH TROUBLE.

Movement to Obtain Independence from the Spanish Priesthood Met by Excommunication.

MANILA, July 23.—A Filipino priest named Gregorio Agripay is with the insurgents, trying to lead a movement for the independence of the church in the Philippines from the Spanish priesthood. He has issued a proclamation declaring himself the Vicar General of all the Filipino priests in the districts outside of American control on the Island of Luzon, and is inciting the priests to disobey the regulations of the Church and brotherhoods. The Archbishop of the district has issued a bull excommunicating Agripay, and this action has increased the feeling between the Filipinos and the Church.

The Archbishop threatened to excommunicate the owners of Spanish papers publishing announcements of Protestant and Masonic meetings, whereupon an American paper warned him that he might be bundled out of the island like any disturber of the peace if he should incite religious animosities.

The Dominican friars have begun the publication of a newspaper under the title of the Libertas for the purpose of defending the brotherhood.

The Zealandia Arrives at Manila.

MANILA, July 23.—The United States transport Zealandia, which sailed from San Francisco June 24 with four companies of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, 150 recruits, and a large amount of provisions and supplies for the army on board, has arrived here.

HOKE SMITH AGAINST THE WAR.

Says Sentiment in the South Is for Abandoning the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Ex-Secretary Hoke Smith, who is in Washington to-day, was interviewed on the subject of the campaign in the Philippines. He said:

"Nine-tenths of the people in our section are opposed to continuing the war. The sentiment all over the South, I believe, is overwhelmingly against trying to retain the islands. The Filipinos are fighting for liberty in the same way that we did a hundred years ago, and the American people are already sick and tired of the slaughter going on there.

"I am not in favor of having our troops leave the islands with an armed force lined up against them, but that would not be necessary. If we would avow our intention of leaving the islands to the natives and abandoning our attempt at sovereignty the fighting would stop at once. Then after we had assisted in establishing a Government, if the natives so wished, our troops could properly be withdrawn. If the next Presidential campaign were to be waged solely on the issue of continuing the war, the opposing candidate would carry the country."

It was suggested that the insurrection might be put down in the meantime. The word "insurrection" seemed to displease Mr. Smith, who replied:

"There isn't any insurrection. There is simply an invading army trying to conquer a spirited people, and it will be impossible, as I believe and hope, to put them down. We will no sooner think we have done it than there will be another outbreak. President McKinley entirely misunderstood the sentiment of our people on the question when he visited the South. He made a speech in Atlanta before a great throng, in which he asked the citizens if they wanted to see our soldiers turn their backs on the American flag in the East, and they answered no. What else could they say when the question was put in that way? We can leave the Philippines without leaving the flag or running from an enemy. I am opposed to spreading philanthropy with a Gatling gun."

Negroes Commend the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The colored Bar Association of Washington has made its answer to the Boston appeal for Afro-American support of Aguinaldo. A meeting was held here yesterday for the purpose of expressing the association's opinion of the Boston scheme, and a resolution was passed expressing entire confidence in the Administration and its policy. With regard to the claim that the negro has been unfairly treated, a resolution was adopted declaring that the present Executive had appointed more negroes to office than any other President. E. M. Hewlett presided, and P. W. Frisby acted as Secretary.

RELIEF WORK IN CUBA.

The Manager of the Industrial Fund Says He Is Hampered by Lack of Money.

HAVANA, July 23.—William Willard Howard, General Manager of the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund, speaks hopefully of the work being done at the two relief farms at Cieba Mocha, twelve miles west of Matanzas, where the managers have applications for more employment than they have funds to provide for.

Crowds of destitute persons come to the farms at daylight and beg for work. None of them begs for food, and never asks for it without expressing a desire to pay for it by working. Numerous small farmers in the neighborhood are anxious to obtain loans for the purchase of animals and implements with which to resume the cultivation of their fields, offering to pay interest on such loans at the rate of 12 per cent.

Many who applied to Gen. Wilson for assistance have been referred to Mr. Howard. Gen. Wilson is a great friend and helper of the fund, and is strongly in favor of aiding with cattle and agricultural implements the small farmers. In fact, it was at his instigation that Governor General Brooke recently called a meeting of all the Governors of the provinces to take action in the matter. All except Gen. Wilson objected to the plan proposed, believing that it savored too much of paternalism.

Mr. Howard asserts that near the large cities there is a little progress being made in the cultivation of the land, but that further in the country the evidences of the devastation wrought by Gen. Weyler are as plain as ever. Mr. Howard's great difficulty is a lack of funds. The small farmers have not been helped, except by the issues of army rations. The society desires to increase its funds in order that it may enlarge its sphere of usefulness.

TO CHECK GAMBLING IN CUBA.

Gen. Ludlow Is Working Upon a Plan to Break It Up.

HAVANA, July 23.—The commission of prominent Cuban lawyers appointed by Gen. Ludlow to decide upon and report as to the best methods to be adopted for checking public gambling, recently made a complete report, which was referred to Mayor Lacoste.

The committee recognizes the fact that gambling has now assumed proportions which it is desirable to check, and sets forth in its report that the Spanish law only requires the co-operation of the police to bring about the desired reform; but Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor, insists that the fault is not with the police, who on several occasions have made arrests and seized gambling outfits only to have the Judges quash the proceedings and return the outfits to their owners. The committee suggests police interference, particularly with a certain class of clubs, so-called, which are mere gambling houses, and are frequented by many persons. It does not consider, however, that it would be advisable to interfere with the legitimate clubs where whist and other games are played merely as a pastime, but only with those which are run as gambling houses and for the profit only of professional gamblers.

Gen. Ludlow referred the report to Senor Lacoste, who is enthusiastic in his desire to suppress the evil, believing that it has a bad effect upon the morals of the citizens. The Mayor declares that he will exercise to the full the powers vested in him. Consequently, it is expected that many arrests will shortly be made, not only of native gamblers, but of others who are in the field with the sole object of deceiving Americans. Many gamblers with unsavory records are in the city, among them being Americans, Mexicans, and men of other nationalities. If the Judges do their duty, it is expected that the city will shortly be rid of them.

Counterfeiters Caught in Havana.

HAVANA, July 23.—Several alleged counterfeiters have been arrested on the charge of issuing spurious dollars. The coins, which, it is asserted, were made by the prisoners, were produced by primitive methods, being cast in plaster of paris molds.

Spaniards Desire Citizenship.

HAVANA, July 23.—An organization is being formed by some of the Spanish residents here with a view of securing American citizenship, the originators of the movement believing that in this way their property and interests will be protected.

American Banking in Havana.

HAVANA, July 23.—American banking methods are becoming extremely popular with the merchants of Havana, there now being on deposit with the North American Trust Company, fiscal agents of the United States in Cuba, over $4,000,000, exclusive of the Government funds.

North Atlantic Squadron to Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 23.—During the week the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron will engage in landing drills at the training station, permission having been granted to Capt. Taylor, who is now in command of the fleet. The drills will consist of infantry and artillery battalion and brigade practice and probably arm and away boats. As far as known at this time there will be no sham battles fought on the island.

Engineers Home from Camp Meade.

Company C, Engineer Corps, arrived at Willets Point on Saturday afternoon from Camp Meade. They had been in service there since the outbreak of the war. They return to the fort at Willets Point to go on garrison duty, the garrison there having become very slim, owing to the transfer of many of the engineers to Manila.

RUNAWAY CREATES EXCITEMENT

Narrowly Escapes Collision with Trolley Cars Filled with People.

A horse attached to a hansom cab, driven by Joseph Fleming of 253 West Fifty-third Street, took fright last night at 9 o'clock while passing the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The horse with the vehicle dashed across Thirty-fourth Street to Third Avenue, and passed between an uptown and downtown car. Both cars were filled with passengers, and there was a narrow escape from a collision. The horse then passed on toward Second Avenue, just missing a trolley car.

At First Avenue it narrowly escaped running into a horse car. The runaway swerved in time, however, and nobody was hurt on the car, though the passengers were much excited. At the curb on First Avenue the horse and cab were brought to a standstill by a heavy tool box.

The driver of the cab managed to keep his seat throughout the horse's wild run.

Albany Boy Killed by an Engine.

ALBANY, July 23.—Adolph Nastke, aged eleven years, who was anxious to witness a ball game at the Abbey to-day, but had not the price to ride there, lost his life in attempting to board an engine. While crossing the track in front of the engine his foot caught in a frog, and he was thrown to the ground, the wheels of the locomotive passing over his body and crushing his life out. His brother was with him at the time, both intending to steal a ride.

NOT MADE BY A TRUST



For Short-Smokes.

When you run down to the shore or up in the mountains—for pleasure or on a business trip—you'll find Cupid Bouquet Little Cigars the ideal short-smoke.

CUPID BOUQUET LITTLE CIGARS

10 IN A TIN BOX 10c.
AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

D.H.McALPIN & CO NEW YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MISS ANABLE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Girls. Established in 1848. Circular on application. Opens Sept. 28. 1350 Pine St., Phila.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

SKILLED OARSMEN TO MEET

Annual Regatta of the National Association in Boston.

LIST OF ENTRIES A GOOD ONE

It Includes Well-Known American and Canadian Sportsmen—Ten Eyck to Row in the Senior Singles.

The list of entries for the twenty-seventh annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was decided upon at a meeting of the Regatta Committee yesterday afternoon at the Marlborough Hotel. F. R. Fortmeyer, the Secretary of the association, said that it was confidently expected that this year's regatta would be a finer one than any yet held. There were not so many entries as last year, but those accepted had been very carefully selected and were of a very high standard. Special interest was, he added, taken in the championship senior sculls contest, for which E. H. Ten Eyck, Joseph Maguire, and J. J. Whitehead had entered.

The regatta is to be held next Friday and Saturday on the Charles River, Boston, beginning each day at 3 o'clock. The programme is as follows:

First Day—Pair oared shells, heats for the intermediate singles and association singles, senior four-oared shells, senior double sculls, and intermediate eight-oared shells.

Second Day—Finals of the intermediate and association singles, intermediate four-oared shells, intermediate double sculls, championship senior single sculls, and senior eight-oared shells.

The entries approved by the committee are as follows:

SENIOR PAIR-OARED SHELLS.—Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.: Hugh Monoghan, bow; John O. Exley, stroke; subs., E. Marsh, James B. Juvenal. Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.: G. Loeffler, bow; W. Carr, stroke; subs., F. Cresser, H. De Baecke.

INTERMEDIATE SINGLE SCULLS.—Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario, James Cooper Mason; Atalanta Boat Club, Springfield, Mass., James O'Keefe; Boston Athletic Association, Boston, Mass., John Wise; Bradford Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass., L. J. Bugnolia; Jeffries Point Rowing Association, East Boston, Mass., Frank B. Greer; New York Athletic Club, New York City, J. R. Crawford; Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass., Michael A. O'Leary; Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass., Frank Kerns.

ASSOCIATION SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS.—Albany Rowing Club, Albany, N. Y., Charles Bulger; Boston Athletic Association, Boston, Mass., F. R. Tudor, Jr., Everett S. Pope, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn., James B. Juvenal; Rat Portage Rowing Club, Rat Portage, Ontario, John Rumohr; Springfield Boat Club, Springfield, Mass., Amos Kubik.

SENIOR FOUR-OARED SHELLS.—Brockville Rowing Club, Brockville, Ontario; Harold Fraser, bow; C. T. Wilkinson, E. Carr, F. I. Ritchie, stroke. Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.: Hugh Monoghan, bow; John O. Exley, E. Marsh, J. F. Dempsey, stroke; subs., H. G. Scott, James B. Juvenal. Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.: G. Voerg, bow; Henry Fredericks, William Karsch, F. Dummerth, stroke; subs., E. Habenicht, Charles Le Clerq.

SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.—Delaware Boat Club, Chicago, Ill.: James Henderson, bow; William Weinand, stroke. Young Men's Gymnastic Rowing Club, New Orleans, La.: F. Demourelle, bow; F. J. Mumford, stroke; subs., James J. Wolf, J. Wells. Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass.: Edward H. Ten Eyck, bow; Charles H. Lewis, stroke.

INTERMEDIATE EIGHT-OARED SHELLS.—Atalanta Boat Club, Springfield, Mass.: D. Ford, bow; C. Crowley, W. Smith, D. Bresnahan, E. Broderick, M. Griffin, J. Linnehan; W. Gibbons, stroke; W. Burns, coxswain; subs., M. Shea, G. King, J. Hamilton, J. Keenan. New York Athletic Club, New York City: R. R. Wallace, bow; D. Campbell, H. B. Bryant, E. Rowell, B. L. Zimm, G. H. Trumpler, F. W. Cobb; J. R. Anderson, stroke; D. G. Smyth, coxswain; subs., C. H. Turner, L. Fitzgerald, Jr., A. G. Keane, C. Radcliffe. Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.: J. H. Shane, bow; R. W. King, R. J. Haggarty, R. Harlfiner, F. Hanlon, F. Stehle, Jr., F. J. Madden; W. Wark, stroke; J. B. Love, coxswain; subs., C. Devery, C. Haggarty, Jr., H. Morris Teaf, F. Shoettle.

INTERMEDIATE FOUR-OARED SHELLS.—Harlem Rowing Club, New York City: L. Lloyd, stroke; John Schultz, H. Nonenbacher; Thomas Jordan, bow; subs., T. Scannell, J. O'Reagan, Harry Vought. New York Athletic Club, New York City: C. H. Turner, bow; L. Fitzgerald, Jr., A. G. Keane; C. Radcliffe, stroke.

SENIOR INTERNATIONAL FOUR-OARED SHELLS.—Brockville Rowing Club, Brockville, Ontario: Harold Fraser, bow; C. T. Wilkinson, E. Carr; F. I. Ritchie, stroke. Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, Mo.: G. Voerg, bow; Henry Fredericks, William Karsch; F. Dummerth, stroke; subs., E. Habenicht, Charles Le Clerq.

INTERMEDIATE DOUBLE SCULLS.—Boston Athletic Association, Boston, Mass.: N. G. Horton, bow; George S. Derby, stroke. Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City: J. F. Mulcahy, bow; Fred P. Kafka, stroke; subs., J. P. Instone, E. H. Anderson. Jeffries Point Rowing Association, East Boston, Mass.: Edward J. Brown, bow; Frank B. Greer, stroke; subs., Joseph E. Greer, William E. Burk. Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.: G. F. Haertrich, Jr., bow; John M. Root, Jr., stroke; sub., Charles H. Reed, Jr. Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Robert E. Farnan, bow; Theodore Vosseler, stroke; sub., Leo Stevens. Union Boat Club, Boston, Mass.: J. P. Gardener, bow; Walter P. Henderson, stroke. Young Men's Gymnastic Rowing Club, New Orleans, La.: E. H. Keep, Jr., bow; F. Demourelle, stroke; subs., V. Le Beun, W. Robelot.

CHAMPIONSHIP SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS.—Bradford Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass., Joseph Maguire; Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass., Edward H. Ten Eyck; West End Boat Club, Boston, Mass., Joseph J. Whitehead.

SENIOR EIGHT-OARED SHELLS.—Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York City: L. B. Hadley, bow; J. H. Hughes, F. Hoffman, J. H. Rooney, L. T. Wishart, J. O'Connell, E. J. Savage; W. Bentley, stroke; C. E. Deverde, coxswain; subs., C. Oddie, W. Ohl, B. Mercadante, A. Neuss. Millstream Boat Club, Chelsea, Mass.: G. McDonald, bow; P. Higgins, T. Mahoney, J. F. McLaughlin, S. E. West, J. C. Golden, W. J. Andrewski; P. J. Lyons, stroke; C. L. Lyons, coxswain; subs., P. L. Murtha, P. F. McDonald, James Dillon, D. J. Burke. New York Athletic Club, New York City: R. R. Wallace, bow; D. Campbell, H. B. Bryant, Edward Rowell, B. L. Zimm, G. H. Trumpler, F. W. Cobb; J. R. Anderson, stroke; D. G. Smyth, coxswain; subs., C. H. Turner, L. Fitzgerald, Jr., A. G. Keane, C. Radcliffe. Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.: H. G. Scott, bow; James F. Dempsey, Hugh Monoghan, M. Ruegenberg, Philip Kunzig, John O. Exley, Edward Marsh; James B. Juvenal, stroke; subs., Homer Meade, A. C. McCloskey, Joseph Dempsey, P. J. Wall. Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.: J. M. Patterson, bow; G. Loeffler, W. Carr, F. Cresser, W. Foelker, H. De Baecke, N. McClanaghan; J. McClanaghan, stroke; L. C. Abell, coxswain; subs., W. Brady, W. Wark, R. Harlfinger, O. Thorn.

The officers of the regatta, also selected yesterday, are as follows: Umpires—Walter Stimpson of Boston, Henry W. Garfield of Albany; Timekeepers—James R. Doyle of Boston, J. P. Barrett of Baltimore, R. P. Milligan of Philadelphia, J. G. Karl of St. Louis, J. H. Abeel of New York, J. E. Sullivan of New York, H. G. Du Burlo of Philadelphia, and J. H. Meagher of Worcester, Mass.; Starter—James Pilkington; Clerks of Course—J. H. Crooks and James P. Fox of Boston; Judges at Finish—Frederick Vilmer of New York, William Vandeveer of Newark, and Charles S. Francis of Troy; Judges at the Turn—Ernest Reiter of Philadelphia, Joseph W. Mayer of New York, and W. G. McKeon of Springfield, Mass.

Those present at yesterday's meeting were Walter Stimpson and James P. Fox of Boston, Ford R. Zappone of Washington, C. W. Prisenglass of Philadelphia, R. H. Puttle of Brooklyn, and J. J. Maher, J. W. Pilkington, and F. R. Fortmeyer of New York.

Clubs represented are specially asked to bring their National and club flags to the course.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Annual Eastern Tournament in Doubles to Open at Boston—Many Good Players Entered.

On the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass., the ninth annual lawn tennis tournament for the Eastern championship in doubles will be opened to-day. The winners of this meeting will challenge the winners of the Western championships, H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen, the "colt" Yale team, and meet them the first day at Newport. The winners of this East vs. West match will challenge the National champions, Ware and Sheldon, on the second day of the Newport tournament.

Many veteran players will appear this year, among them being O. A. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, the former champions of America in doubles; Dwight Davis and Holcomb Ward, the Harvard pair; Malcolm Whitman and George Wrenn, Beals Wright and C. R. Budlong, Paret and Davidson, the Southern champions; Little and Hawes, and a number of other pairs.

In the singles all matches will be the best three in five. The National champion, Mack Whitman, won the new Challenge Cup last year for the first time as W. A. Larned took the former cup by three victories. Larned is entered again this year.

Other entries include Richard Stevens, New Jersey State champion; Leo E. Ware, Massachusetts State champion in '98; Beals Wright, interscholastic champion of the United States; R. D. Little, Princeton champion; W. J. Clothier, J. R. Carpenter, J. S. Morris, Alfred Codman, E. H. Wilkins, E. R. Marvin, and F. B. Whittemore.

All the matches are held under the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and the winner of the tournament will be called upon to meet Whitman in the challenge round for the Longwood Cup.

One of the most interesting features of the week will be the remaining inter-city match between the New York player, J. P. Paret, and the Bostonian, Holcomb Ward. The score in this series now stands, New York, 2; Boston, 1.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Rain Interferes with the Opening Games at Knickerbocker Field.

Yesterday's rain spoiled the sport for the lawn tennis enthusiasts of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who expected to open their tournament on the new dirt courts at Knickerbocker Field, Bergen Point, N. J.

The matches in the opening rounds will be played off during this week, and the semi-finals and finals on next Saturday. Only three scratch singles will be played this week. Other events in singles, handicaps, and doubles will follow the play of this week and continue throughout the remainder of the season.

Among the players entered for the singles are: C. R. Neidlinger, L. F. Ryan, C. L. Greenhall, U. D. Bullard, R. E. Larendon, E. Y. Davies, H. H. Reeder, H. F. Southard, James Rutherford, J. T. Mahoney, Bert M. Cole, and Franklyn Bien, Jr.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Brooklyn, Chicago, and St. Louis Win—New York Loses—Cincinnati and Washington Divide Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	56	26	.683
Boston	50	30	.625
Philadelphia	48	31	.608
St. Louis	47	33	.588
Chicago	45	33	.577
Baltimore	44	35	.557
Cincinnati	40	40	.500
Pittsburg	38	42	.475
New York	35	44	.443
Louisville	33	46	.418
Washington	31	54	.365
Cleveland	15	68	.181

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 8; Baltimore, 4.
St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; Louisville, 3.
Washington, 8; Cincinnati, 5.
Cincinnati, 7; Washington, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Louisville.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Washington in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Chicago.
Boston in Cincinnati.

Brooklyn, 5; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—Because the Brooklyns hit Dowling effectively in the seventh and ninth innings the Colonels lost to-day. Ragged fielding on the part of the locals also had a good deal to do with the defeat. Attendance, 11,000. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	1	3	0	1	Jones, cf	1	1	4	0	2
Hoy, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Dexter, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Kelley, lf	0	2	3	0	0
Leach, 3b	0	2	3	1	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	0	4	0
Zimmer, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	And'son, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	2	1	Dahlen, ss	1	0	0	3	0
*C'gman, ss	0	0	1	4	2	Casey, 3b	2	2	2	2	0
Powers, c	0	0	4	6	0	McGuire, c	0	3	3	0	0
Dowling, p	0	0	0	1	1	Dunn, p	1	1	0	4	0
Total	3	7	27	14	5	Total	5	11	27	13	2

*Wagner batted for Clingman in the ninth.

Louisville	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 1. Stolen bases—Kelley, Dahlen, and Casey. Two-base hits—Zimmer. Sacrifice hit—Dexter. First base on balls—Off Dowling, 2; off Dunn, 1. Struck out—By Dowling, 4; by Dunn, 1. Left on bases—Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Mannassau and Connolly.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—A double by Heidrick and Wallace's single gave St. Louis a victory over New York in the tenth inning. The game was full of sensational plays. Both Meekin and Powell pitched masterly ball. Attendance, 14,500. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	2	4	0	0	V'H'lt'n, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	Grady, 3b	0	0	0	4	0
Heidrick, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	3	1	0
Wallace, ss	1	2	1	4	0	Doyle, 1b	1	1	14	1	0
Cross, 3b	1	2	3	3	0	O'Brien, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	2	13	1	0	Tiernan, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Blake, cf	0	0	4	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	4	7	0
Criger, c	0	1	1	2	0	Warner, c	0	1	3	1	0
Powell, p	0	0	1	3	0	Meekin, p	0	0	0	2	1
Total	3	11	30	16	0	Total	2	6*	27	16	1

*No one out when winning run made.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Heidrick. Double plays—Gleason and Doyle. Stolen base—Burkett. Base on balls—Off Powell, 1; off Meekin, 5. Wild pitch—Meekin. Struck out—By Powell, 1; by Meekin, 2. Time—2:20. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Washington vs. Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The Senators won the first game by hitting Breitenstein at will. All the Reds' runs were gifts. In the second game Hahn was a puzzle, while McFarland was easy. Houts, a Texas Leaguer, played centre for the Reds, and made a good impression. Attendance, 8,234. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	—5
Washington	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	—8

Base hits—Washington, 14; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Washington, 4; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Washington, Duncan and Weyhing; Cincinnati, Wood and Breitenstein. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Latham.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	.	—7
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cincinnati, 12; Washington, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Washington, 0. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Hahn; Washington, Kittridge and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Smith.

Chicago, 8; Baltimore, 4.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Long hits bunched off Hill in the third and fifth innings gave the locals to-day's game. Taylor's hard stick work contributed greatly to his team's victory. Score:

Chicago	0	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	.	—8
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Chicago, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Chance and Taylor; Baltimore, Robinson and Hill. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr. Attendance, 9,000.

Police Arrest Baseball Players.

BUFFALO, July 23.—The police allowed but one inning of the Buffalo-Minneapolis game to be played to-day. Then the eighteen players were arrested, taken to the police station, and bailed out by President Franklin of the home club. No attempt was made to resume the game.

Other Games.

At Rochester—Montreal, 11; Rochester, 0.
At Utica—Utica, 12; Auburn, 1.
At Providence—Springfield, 8; Providence, 6.
At Hazleton—Wilkesbarre, 9; Reading, 7.

Entries at Brighton To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Rappahannock	114	Bob White	102
Acrobat	108	Leando	102
Uncle Louis	106	Mariti	100
Rinaldo	105	Beana	94
Chicopee	105	Bettie Gray	94
Mordecai	105	Passaic	93
Toddie Ladie	103	Rare Perfume	93
Tamor	102	Strangest	88
Barataria	102	Diminutive	86

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Hanwell	108	Galathee	99
Blueaway	105	Comatop	93
Bishop Reed	105		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at Brighton since July 5; selling. Five furlongs.

Alex	104	Monometallist	98
Fluke	103	Belle of Orleans	95
Mynheer	100	Beverage	95
La Vega	100	Beautiful	95
Bell Haren	99	Easterling	95
Broach	99	Lady Massey	90
Frank Webb	98	Jamaica	90

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Bannockburn	127	Maximo Gomez	108
Imp	124	Kirkwood	104
Maxine	114	Tamor	98
Merry Prince	112		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Five and a half furlongs.

Star Chime	109	Eileen Daly	104
Laureatea	109	Jugglery	104
Flower of Gold	109	Lady Massey	104
Her Ladyship	109	Lindemere	104
Shrove Tuesday	109	Calea	104

FIFTH RACE.—Welterweight handicap, for all ages. Seven furlongs.

Isidor	140	Sir Hubert	121
Glorian	129	Roysterer	117
St. Clair	128	Imperator	116
Arbaces	127	Charagrace	112
The Elector	123	Exception	110

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase. The short steeplechase course.

Rhinestrain	160	The Last Chord	140
King T.	153	Article	140
Perlan	143	Duaro	135
Sir Play	140	Richea	135

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Knickerbocker Team A and Paterson Team A in the Lead.

The victory which Team A of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club obtained over Team B on Saturday has given them the lead for the cricket championship of New York, but their advantage comes only from the fact that they have played one more game than their rivals. Should both teams now succeed in winning all the games which remain to be played they will be tied for the championship at the conclusion of the season.

In the contest for the championship of the New York Cricket Association, Paterson maintains its unbeaten record. The Manhattans have advanced to second place, and Kearny and Brooklyn are well up. The records:

THE METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	W.	L.	Dr.	P.C.
Knickerbocker A. C., Team A	7	5	1	1	.833
Knickerbocker A. C., Team B	6	4	1	1	.800
Manhattan	7	3	2	1	.600
Staten Island	5	2	3	0	.400
New York	6	2	4	0	.333
Newark	5	0	5	0	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	W.	L.	Dr.	P.C.
Paterson, Team A	5	4	0	1	1.000
Manhattan II.	5	2	1	2	.666
Kearny	6	3	2	1	.600
Brooklyn	8	3	3	2	.500
Kings County	8	2	4	2	.333
Paterson, Team B	6	1	5	0	.166

In the contest for the league batting average M. R. Cobb has lost first place and has gone down to fourth, with 62.80. A new leader has been found in H. C. Wright, who has an average of 76. C. P. Hurditch has 73, J. F. Curran 64, and C. H. Clarke 49. The bowling figures are led by F. F. Kelly, who has taken 30 wickets for 8.20 apiece. N. S. Walker, Jr., has 14 for 9.28, J. Seignior 9 for 9.33, and A. V. Clark 15 for 10.20.

VIRGINIA'S SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Gov. Tyler and Senator Martin Marshaling Their Forces—Both Men Strongly Backed.

RICHMOND, Va., July 23.—The campaign for the United States Senatorship is now in full swing and promises to be an unusually interesting one. The candidates are Thomas S. Martin and Gov. J. Hoge Tyler. The former, who defeated Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in the memorable contest four years ago, is an aspirant for re-election. Until a few weeks ago the indications were that Senator Martin would be returned without opposition. Until Gov. Tyler announced himself at that time, it looked as if no one would enter the contest against him. The Governor, however, being pressed by friends all over the State to announce himself, was finally prevailed upon to do so. He has entered the fight with the determination to win and has started in the campaign with a vim.

The ball was opened Wednesday at the horse show at Manassas, the town which stands near the ground upon which the historic battle was fought during the late war. Gov. Tyler and Senator Martin were both present there and they met hundreds of their admirers. Neither spoke, but they were actively engaged during the greater part of the day in making themselves agreeable with the great crowd that had thronged the place more for the purpose of seeing the Senatorial aspirants than witnessing the exhibition of fine horse flesh.

Thus far but little has been said about the issues upon which the campaign is to be fought. The Governor, though, proposes to force to the front the question of purer political methods and the right of the people of Virginia to nominate their United States Senators by a popular vote. This question has attracted considerable attention in this State during the past few months. Tyler has been most pronounced in its advocacy, while Martin and Senator Daniel have, on the other hand, been comparatively silent. Mr. Martin is a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and has been one of the most conspicuous leaders of his party in all of the campaigns in this State during the past ten years. He has no reputation as a speaker, but his ability as one of the shrewdest political managers in the State is well recognized. It was this quality which, although an unknown country lawyer, enabled him to defeat Fitzhugh Lee, the popular idol of Virginia. In that contest he swept Lee off his feet almost before the latter recognized that his opponent had any strength.

Behind Martin in this fight is all of the Democratic machinery in the State, and pretty much all that means in a great political contest. Gov. Tyler, however, is no mean opponent, and as an organizer has proved himself equal to some of the ablest in Virginia. He owes the position he now occupies to his pluck and persistency in fighting against all odds. He was for more than ten years a candidate for Governor and was three times defeated for the nomination before he won. When he did win he had for his opponent the Chairman of the State Committee, and one of the best equipped politicians in the South.

Tyler was a Major in the Confederate Army, is a big cattle raiser in the Southwest, and is thoroughly acquainted with the farming interests of this State. No one knows better how to shake hands with the country people and say pleasant things to his constituents than Senator Martin's opponent. The Senator, on the other hand, is cold, almost without magnetism, and would find it difficult to cause any enthusiasm in a mixed crowd of rural people. At present it is the Governor's intention not to go on the stump, but to let himself be represented there by his friends. Should the opposition make an attack upon him personally or assail his administration, then Tyler will take the stump and make a red hot campaign. The indications are that before the fight proceeds much further no little bitterness will be manifested.

MEMORIAL TO GEN. GRANT.

It Is Exhibited in the Window of a Second-Hand Bookstore in Brooklyn.

Considerable attention has been attracted lately by a handsomely engraved bronze panel, which is exhibited in the window of an old book and curio store on Washington Street, Brooklyn. It is about 12 by 24 inches, and bears the following inscription, surrounded by a border of oak leaves:

> To the Perpetual Memory of
> ULYSSES S. GRANT.
> Born April 7, 1822. Died July 23, 1885.
> He led the victorious armies of his country.
> He was twice its Chief Magistrate, and he died its honored citizen. He freed the slave, he reconciled brethren, he saved the Union.
> "Mild in temper, fierce in fight, warrior gentler,
> Nobler, braver, never shall behold the light."

A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES whose attention was attracted by this memorial panel, exhibited for sale in the window of a second-hand book store, called in the place and asked the proprietor where it came from.

"It was the property of the Grant Club of Covington, Ky.," said the man, "but the club disbanded, its property was sold by auction, and the clubhouse was torn down. A gentleman bought this panel at the auction sale, and I purchased it from him. It was screwed upon an oak plank and framed, but the frame was broken, and I took it off. It's a fine piece of work, isn't it?"

"I should think that the family, or some of Gen. Grant's friends would like to possess it," said THE TIMES man. "Wouldn't you think so?"

"Well, if they want it they can come and get it," was the indifferent reply. "They'll probably hear about it, as it seems to attract a good deal of notice."

Then the old bookseller rushed out and drove away several small boys who stood in the doorway, gazing with open mouths at the memorial to Gen. Grant amid such incongruous surroundings.

Ineligible.

The woman was radiant with high determination.

"I am going to solve the servant-girl problem!" she exclaimed with emotion. "I am going to put myself in your place!"

"But you are not a member of the union," objected the cook lady, with her habitual hauteur.

It is nothing new for the world to have to be scuffled with before it submits to being made better.—Detroit Journal.

MORE AUTOMOBILE NAMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The mechanical or self-propelled vehicle for use on streets is drawing so much public attention and meeting with its approval and demand so rapidly, that it seems strange no satisfactory name has as yet been given it, and as this question is one that has come up recently in some of the papers, I have taken the idea under consideration, and, I believe, finally solved the problem.

To such vehicles the name horseless carriage, automobile, motovehicle, electric carriage, autocar, electromobile, gasoline wagon, &c., cannot be used when speaking of the operator and retain the name of the vehicle, or distinguish the sex of the operator, or, in fact, distinguish the operator at all, let alone any distinction of the act of running such a vehicle. What is required is a name that, in speaking of an operator of either sex or the act of driving, will carry with it the name of the vehicle itself, and also a name broad enough in its application to apply to any form of self-propelled vehicle, whether electric, gasoline, steam, or any other form of motive power.

The name I wish to suggest to the public is a name which fulfills all of these requirements, and that is the name autobaine, which, translated, means automatic wagon, baine being derived from an old Greek word meaning wagon; so we have for the name of the vehicle, autobaine; autobaineer, as applied to a man operator; autobaineeress, as applied to a woman operator, and autobaining or autobaineering, for the act or using the vehicle, in addition to which this name is applicable to any kind or form of self-propelled vehicle. C. E. WOODS.

Chicago, July 6, 1899.

GOALONE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The struggles of each correspondent
In seeking proper nomenclature
For the Automobile,
Would make a verbophile despondent
And lose his faith in human nature—
At least, that's how I feel.

Away with Greek and Latin hybrids!
"Auto's," "Electro's" and all such like
Contortions of title,
By which word coiners make their sly bids
For fame and glory. (These I'd much like
For my own requital:

Because why?) I have got the proper
Name for these horseless apparati—
It's simply "GOALONE."
That's Anglo-Saxon, I will bet a copper,
And it's original; to that I
Make my proud boast to own.

S. N. ILWAR.

Durango, Col., July 15, 1899.

An Automobile Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not put an end to the discussion and give the new-comer the name of "bile," using the French pronunciation, (beel,) which will, no doubt, fall glibly from the tongues of most of those who are likely to use the carriage?

It may be said that "bile" might be confounded with "bill," and that, in response to an order over the "phone," the gentlemanly auto-stable might send around his little account, but that presupposes a state of ignorance not warranted by the facts.

Again, it may be said that confusion might become worse confounded by giving a long sound to the letter "i." Perish the thought! "That's all in me eye."

It seems to me that it is the height of folly to go far afield for a name when so good a name is right at hand. Another case of "couldn't see the town for the houses."

New York, July 7, 1899. R. D. JONES.

Names for Motor Vehicles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it necessary to go so far for a name for our new motor, as seems to be the idea of many of your correspondents? Why not simply, electro motor, car, cab, stage, carriage, or whatever the vehicle? Or the same for steam, gas, naphtha, compressed air, (or air for short,) or whatever the motive power? This possibly would be too simple a designation for Boston, but would answer for the country at large.

I. S. BOSTWICK.

St. Albans, Vt., July 18, 1899.

What Is the Matter with "Tommy"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I propose that we call the autocar "tommy" for short. How smoothly that word glides from the lips! When my lady wants a hitch for a drive in the park or on the road, all she need say to the coachman is "tommy." The jehus of Broadway or Fifth Avenue, or any other avenue, would save a lot of breath and unnecessary exertion, and instead of saying "Want a cab?" need ask but "Tommy?" Short, sweet, and cheap—as I know by experience.

TOMMY.

New York, July 20, 1899.

ART EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

Bright Prospects for a Good American Display at the Exposition—More Space May Be Secured.

The prospects for a good display of American art at the Paris Exposition are, according to Director of Fine Arts Cauldwell of the United States Commission, better than has been stated. Mr. Cauldwell, when seen yesterday, said that he had every reason to expect that the showing of American painters, sculptors, and illustrators would be a representative one, and would include the best work done by citizens of this country in the last ten years.

"My work," said Mr. Cauldwell, "since I took charge of this department has been by no means easy. It has not been confined to writing to artists and owners of art objects to induce them to send exhibits, but I have had personal interviews with many painters and sculptors, examples of whose work are particularly desirable, and have also called on most of those who own important collections in this city. The result so far has been most encouraging.

"The space allotted to the United States for the fine arts exhibit is very limited, and I place 250 as about the number of paintings which we should be able to hang. But we have been working quietly to secure more space, and I have great hopes that we shall be successful. As far as the position of our exhibit goes, it will be an admirable one—between that of Great Britain and that of Japan, two of the most important art-producing countries in the world. Our space is equal to, if not more than, that of any other country, France excepted.

"The French authorities desire to make the exhibition retrospective to a considerable extent, and we shall be able to exhibit works by dead artists. I hope to have some of the finest works by Inness, for instance. What was said in my circular about confining the exhibits to one or two by each artist will not apply to those whose art has more than one side and who could not be adequately represented in this way. Some painters can be well represented by one picture. Others cannot be properly appreciated unless several examples of their production are shown. You may be sure we shall try to do justice to all.

"I do not think that the apparently unnecessary delay in announcing the personnel of the juries of selection for which I have been criticised will have any bad effect. I have excellent reasons for this delay, which I cannot make public just now. All artists will have ample time for knowing who will adjudicate on their work before they send it in. The juries for painting and sculpture will be composed entirely of painters and sculptors, with the exception of myself, who will be on them ex officio. I intend in their selection to obtain such men as will have regard only to the securing of a good and representative exhibit.

"I am certain by now that we shall have a splendid exhibit of illustrative work, water colors, wood cuts, and miniatures. Just now I am giving a great deal of attention to sculpture, and I think we shall make an excellent showing in this department also.

"Arrangements are not yet completed, but I think I can say that American mural artists will have a chance to decorate the United States Building. I would prefer not to say anything more now, but we are trying our best to raise a fund for this purpose. None of the designs, by the way, which have appeared in the various newspapers purporting to be those for the United States Building is anything like the actual design. It is a fine piece of work, classic in style, but also giving due importance to National emblems, and symbolical of the products and industries of this country."

MISTAKES IN PHILIPPINES

Troops Sent Southward Could Have Hemmed In the Insurgents.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL

Americans Pay Exorbitant Prices for Everything—Revenues Are Payable in Mexican Dollars.

Special to The New York Times.

MANILA, May 25.—Again during the past week the Governor General has been visited by another commission purporting to come from Aguinaldo, and again their proposals for "an armistice to enable the leaders to consult the wishes of their countrymen" has been rejected. The fact is, as mentioned in previous correspondence, the military contingent of the disaffected has seemingly all to say. Aguinaldo and his Cabinet flee before the advance of our troops, and both he and his chief adviser, Paterno, were robbed of their belongings by an armed band of robbers while traveling toward the mountains.

There is a story afloat that these same robbers are men from Gen. Luna's army, and there is no doubt that any negotiations looking toward peace must be conducted with this same Luna. The commanders of the insurgents to the south of Manila are strong partisans of Luna, ready to obey his behests and ignore Aguinaldo in every manner.

It is either war to the bitter end or a cessation of hostilities during the rainy season. Candidly, it seems strange to those who from long residence are acquainted with the conditions of the country that our troops were not sent to the port of Dagupan or Sual, and by advancing south to hem the insurgents in between the bodies of our troops coming from the south.

WORK OF LAWTON'S BRIGADE.

Lawton is eager for the fray, and all his actions and conduct point to show his military capacity. But being hampered, he cannot effect what he wishes. Quite a number of the command operating with Lawton, McArthur, and Wheaton are in hospital afflicted with fever and heat exhaustion, but on the whole the commands are healthy. The co-operation of a couple of river steamers, under the command of Major Grant of the Utah Battery, upon the Rio Grande, has been effective, the steamers clearing out the insurgents along the river banks with rapid-fire guns.

The Oregon regiment, under Col. Summers, has also done effective work as a flying column detached from Lawton's brigade, associated with Major Kobbe of the United States artillery. It is doubtful if operations can be carried on much longer, as the wet season has begun, and some preparation must be made to place the troops in quarters. Meanwhile the line of defense on the south of Manila is maintained, but no advance is made. Gen. Pio de Pilar is in evidence, but beyond a desultory firing at intervals matters are inactive.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

Despite the telegrams from President Schurman and Otis that business is increasing, good effects have resulted from the proclamation, and other like assurances, no one here outside of these gentlemen is cognizant of the facts. How these statements can be reconciled is strange. The ports are closed by order of Otis, except Iloilo and Cebu. Owners of cattle on various islands are not allowed to obtain them, and as a sequence inhabitants of Manila and Iloilo are paying heavily for meat. A few favored dealers are buying cattle from Australia and charge exorbitant prices. Thousands of tons of rice come from Saigon, and poor people can barely purchase their daily necessaries of life.

Building operations are at a standstill because Otis refuses to allow vessels to visit ports where lumber is waiting for shipment, in fact, all business is at a standstill. The retrictions as to visiting closed ports are evaded in many instances by firms interested in the hemp trade, but these violations are evidently overlooked by officials whose duty it should be to investigate.

Wealthy Philipinos are those whose adherence to the terms of the proclamation issued by the commission are referred to by President Schurman. Take the "hoi polloi" and they are either ignorant of the announcement or too stupid to pay attention. At present every Filipino is alert to make all the money possible from Americans, charging at least three times more than in times gone by.

PLUCKING THE AMERICANS.

The advent of the army has proved a bonanza to all classes of the natives. A striking example is the refusal of tailors to work, claiming, as they did during the week past, that they had sufficient money to supply their needs for some time, and they did not wish to work until they thought proper. This was brought about by payment of twice the rates that prevailed heretofore.

Laborers, unless it be Chinese, are unwilling to work except for high wages. Drivers of vehicles share in the general prosperity, before unknown, and unless the Administration permit the influx of Chinese, as laborers only, it is impossible to calculate in what manner the resources of the country will ever be developed.

An officer of the army willing to combat the ring that controls labor, supplies of horse feed, draught carabaos, fire wood, and articles required by the army, is Major Sam R. Jones of the Quartermaster's Department, and he has been a relentless foe to the combine headed by an American named Carman, who by some occult means has found favor in the eyes of Otis and others.

Major Jones has been the head of the Quartermaster's Department since May, 1898, and has proved a most efficient aide to Lieut. Col. Pope, the Chief Quartermaster.

One of the themes discussed is the purchase of the ex-Spanish flotilla by the United States. The steamers were offered for sale by the Spanish Commission, but in lieu of buying them direct an Englishman was employed as the go-between of a syndicate composed of an English bank manager, a Spaniard, and others, who bought the boats and sold them to the United States at a profit of $100,000.

Decent, hard-working Americans striving to do business have no chance, the powers that be showing a decided preference to English, Germans, and Chinese. In lieu of calling for bids, as required by law, viz., "preference will be shown for goods of American origin," &c., the same is entirely ignored.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana is here on a visit. He has been studying the situation and is now on a trip to Cebu and Iloilo to further investigate matters. Probably he will have gained a deal of information about affairs here that will be of service to him when the Philippine question comes before Congress next session.

ARMY AIRS AND GRACES.

The influx of regular army officers has brought a number of their wives and relatives, and Manila now assumes the character of a regular garrison town. It is very amusing to witness the "hauteur" with which the army women regard civilians and their wives. Few, if any, of these ladies were ever accustomed to ride in carriages, a street car of good American construction or an army post ambulance with mules was good enough at home in God's country, but now, forsooth, they ride in chaises, with a driver sporting a hat bedecked with a cockade and gold band.

The "grande dame" airs they assume are somewhat strange to ladies married to English and other foreigners, as well as to Spanish residents, and questions galore are evoked relative to their actions.

Your regular army officer, too, is prone to snub volunteers and civilians "ad lib.," seemingly forgetful of the fact that our gallant volunteer soldiers have borne the brunt of the fighting, and that hundreds of men in the ranks of the citizen soldiers are better educated and more gentlemanly than they are.

A contrast is visible among the officers of the navy and civilians. The jackies chum with the volunteers, ignoring the regulars, while naval officers are courteous to all.

UNDESIRABLE ACQUISITIONS.

Since the arrival of the regulars during the past month a very large number of old Confederate notes and obsolete Southern bank bills have been passed upon unsuspecting shopkeepers, restaurants, coachmen, and servants, while spurious Mexican dollars and halves are in circulation.

The composition of these regiments is very poor, those who are old soldiers being superior men; but as the organizations were recruited from anywhere and anyhow, it follows that a large number of these men are bad characters. Australian ports and Singapore have furnished a large quota to the disreputable crowd of Anglo-Saxons here, many of the former being jailbirds, and the latter a low class of Roumanian, Russian, and Polish Jews. With the influx of these army black sheep and these adventurers of doubtful character, the Provost Marshal General, R. P. Hughes, has his hands full; but should they be caught either deportation or a long term of imprisonment will be their lot.

It is evident that stringent laws must be passed prohibiting the landing of these undesirable classes, who have no sense of respect for the United States or a grain of honor. Their mission in life is to rob and steal and obtain money by every possible means.

JUGGLING WITH THE DOLLAR.

An incident of recent date is the charge made against the banks of reducing the rate of exchange on United States gold and silver coin. When silver was low exchange was at a premium of from 4 to 7 cents, and a United States dollar was worth 2.04 to 2.07.

An advance in the value of the white metal caused a corresponding rise in the value of the Mexican dollar that costs to-day $1.97¾ to lay down here from San Francisco. The banks took the United States dollar at the ratio of 2 for 1 in Mexican, losing 2 cents each; but the saloon keepers and stores would only pay $1.96. Then a howl arose as the banks, having no use for United States subsidiary coins, reluctantly received the same at $1.95. With a view of combating the tactics of the saloonkeepers and others, the banks now pay 2 for 1 for all American silver. When the premium on gold and silver United States coin was over 2 these harpies of the saloons took soldiers' gold at 2, thinking by saving the coin to obtain higher premiums; but they are disappointed now, and incite the men to believe that the banks are to blame for the rise in silver. A daily paper here gravely announces that "gold has fallen in value," oblivious of the fact that silver has advanced, and so the men are misled.

That some measure must be speedily taken to establish a definite form of currency is obvious. The Custom House and Internal Revenue refuse to accept United States gold notes or coin in any form, but demand clean Mexican dollars, and this too on American territory.

The absurd valuation of the Mexican dollar, by the Treasury, makes a gold dollar worth $2.11 in silver, and a loss of over $5,000 in exchange for the past two months to the United States is the result of payments made to those employees who receive Mexicans. Naval Paymasters buy at $2 to $1, and pay out $2.11.

Soldiers detailed on special duty have their allowance for rations at 75 cents gold per diem. This, by order of Otis, is paid in Mexican dollars obtained from the customs collections and other sources of revenue at the rate of $2.11 Mexican for each gold dollar; another loss to the United States and a source of discontent to men who can only obtain 2 for 1 if they wish to change their gold. But such is the method pursued by the wiseacres here who manage affairs.

At the Post Office the Mexican dollar is valued at 45 cents gold, so that between the banks, storekeepers, Custom House, and other business resorts, one scarcely knows how he stands financially.

It is to be hoped that Congress at its next session will promulgate some definite laws for this country, and establish an administration free from military rule.

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COACHMAN.—Single; 17 years' of best city references; last employers can be seen. Janitor, 421 East 70th St.

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THE FOES OF LABOR.

Nothing could be more unfortunate for the cause of organized labor than the wicked and open appeal to force made by the Press Committee of the strikers on the trolley lines in Cleveland. The committee says:

> We believe that force can be applied in many instances, and that it is absolutely essential in the present case. The Government protects life and property, but does not regard labor in any light whatever. When great aggregations of capital defy law and wipe out competition, thereby diminishing the demand for labor, they must be met by an element strong enough to render their organization futile.

The logic of this is as bad as is its sense of justice and civic duty. What is the "Government" that is here denounced? It is a certain number of the agents of the people chosen to enact laws, under a Constitution framed by other agents of the people, and to execute them. If the executive agents violate or evade the law, or if the law proves to be unsuited to the needs and wishes of the people, it is in their power to secure any change desired by a majority. With this power in the hands of the majority, only a minority would resort to force to resist the "Government" which is the agent of the people. The history of this country from the day of the whisky rebellion that was put down by GEORGE WASHINGTON to the present shows that a minority that appeals to force will be utterly defeated. The Cleveland strikers, therefore, simply insure absolute failure for their own objects, if they act on the doctrine they announce.

In the meanwhile they do incalculable injury to the cause of honest and law-abiding workmen who seek through organization to promote their interests. Such organization has accomplished much. It has long been gaining the respect and sympathy of the employing class. Many of these not only recognize the right of workingmen to organize, but are convinced that organization may be made the means of a better understanding between employers and employed, and promote the interests of both. Slowly and gradually, but quite steadily, the view is obtaining that by means of labor organizations conflicts can be avoided and advantageous co-operation can be attained, if this be made the honest common purpose. A number of cases are on record where employers have encouraged organization, because it gave them a chance to reach their men and inform them constantly as to their mutual relations, while it also gave them a chance to know with certainty the views of the men. By systematic and frequent conference the danger of misunderstanding was avoided, and good will advanced on each side. It has been found that there are very few causes of dispute that are not removed if all the facts regarding them are known and discussed at the outset.

This is a view of the true aim and operation of trades unions that all workingmen as well as all intelligent employers may well wish to see adopted. But every instance of violence or the advocacy of violence on the part of trades unionists tends to put off the day when it can be generally adopted. Such things not only prejudice the employers against unions, but they arouse in the minds of the workingmen a false notion of the true and only useful object of the unions. Above all, they set the organization of labor in direct opposition to that love for order and that profound conviction of its absolute necessity to social existence which are the fundamental ideas of all American communities.

THE MAYOR'S MISTAKE.

Justice BEEKMAN has decided that the law of 1898 was violated by Fire Commissioner SCANNELL in removing two firemen whose positions had been taken from the competitive schedule by the City Civil Service Commission without the approval of the State Commission. The men will now be restored, and will hold their places under the new rules. The blunder that is thus remedied is no longer within the power of the city authorities to commit, and it would not, perhaps, be worth while calling attention to it now except that it was due to a foolish and wrong spirit which has not passed away.

The same spirit induced the Mayor to withhold his signature from the rules which the City Commission and the State Commission had agreed on after the White law had been passed. The City Commission acted on the plain fact that the law must be respected, and they succeeded in securing concessions to their views that were withdrawn when the Mayor sulkily refused his co-operation. They were right, and the Mayor, from every point of view, whether of expediency or principle, was hopelessly wrong. The result is most unfortunate for the Mayor and his advisers, though it is better for the city and for the vast body of men who seek employment under the city and are fitted for it. The essential principle of the law and of the Constitution is a sound and just one for all concerned, but it is most important for the class that are dependent on their daily labor for their living. It affords to these an equal opportunity for public employment without any one's favor. Now, the very substance of democracy is such equal opportunity, and no party, no party machine, or party leader that undertakes to set up a system of favoritism in public employment will in the long run escape the condemnation of the people. Mayor VAN WYCK will do well to take that fact to heart. He is ill-advised in his present attitude of sullen opposition to a law that is wholly democratic and in the interest of the common people. It is unworthy of his intelligence, and gives a mistaken impression of what we believe to be his real sentiments toward the class that the merit system protects.

IMMIGRATION.

There was a notable increase in immigration during the fiscal year ended June 30. The Immigration Bureau reports the total at 311,707, as against 229,299 for the preceding fiscal year. The number is by no means so great, however, as in past years of great prosperity, when this country seemed all gold to the impoverished and struggling peoples of the Old World. In the rich year of 1880 there were 457,257 immigrants; in 1881, 669,431; in 1882, 788,992, which is the largest number for any year in our history.

In the prosperous years in the beginning of the present decade the volume of immigration again swelled to big proportions. There were 623,084 in 1892 and 502,617 in 1893, but the coming on of hard times in the latter year checked the stream, there being only 314,467 in 1894 and 279,948 in 1895.

The United Kingdom and Germany used to be the great sources of the stream. They are surpassed now by Italy and Russia. During the decade 1881-90 there was an annual average of 146,000 immigrants from Great Britain, of which 65,000 were Irish; an average of 145,000 from Germany, while Italy sent an average of only 30,000, and Russia and Poland less than 600 a year. Last year Great Britain sent 37,000, of which 31,500 were Irish, and Germany 26,000. But Italy came to the fore with no less than 78,000 immigrants, which is the largest number sent us by any one country. The report of the Bureau of Immigration credits Russia with less than 2,000 immigrants last year, but we suppose that the greater part of the immigrants classed as Hebrew came from that country. On the other hand, it seems probable that of the 29,000 credited to Poland the larger part must have been Hebrews.

Norway and Sweden, which sent us an average of 56,000 a year during the last decade, have fallen to 23,000, including Danes. Only one Swiss was reported as arriving last year; there used to be about 8,000 every year. There were less than 1,000 Hungarians, which is a tremendous falling off from the average of 30,000 a year that was formerly the rule. Perhaps this is no occasion for mourning, as this class of immigrants came with no intention of remaining. The low number reported last year may be due in part to the memory of the shooting at Lattimer. Of the 78,000 Italians who came to us last year, 65,000 came from the South of Italy, not the most desirable class of people to add to our population. A good many of the South Italians also come here expecting to lay up their wages and go back to Italy.

Following the usual rule, we should look for another marked increase in immigration during the present year. A revival of business activity and the brisk use of money naturally increase the opportunities to obtain employment, and it is as day laborers that most of our immigrants expect to make their living.

COMBINATIONS, MISCHIEVOUS AND OTHER

A correspondent takes THE TIMES sharply to task for what he calls its defense of combinations in industry and trade, commonly called trusts. He argues that the protective tariff being the father of trusts, we cannot hold that the trusts have been of some advantage to the country without repudiating all that we have ever said against protection. There is not much use in explaining such a gross misunderstanding as this. Any reader of THE TIMES who has done it the honor to follow its course at all carefully must have seen that it has condemned severely the trusts that derived any aid whatever from the tariff and that it has constantly urged the absolute repeal of all tariff duties except those that yield revenue and do not afford protection. Whatever view our correspondent may take of the policy advocated by THE TIMES, the tariff-nurtured trusts are in no doubt as to its implacable opposition.

There are many combinations in industry and trade that owe nothing to the tariff. Some of them are legitimate and intelligent, both as to the ends they pursue and the means they use. Others are mischevous as to both. There are combinations that have derived much aid from the secret favors of the railroads, and their profits have been simply the spoil of conspiracy. If there were anything like adequate freedom of contract for the railroads under the efficient supervision of the Government, these wrongs would be impossible. There are other trusts that have been created mainly for stock-jobbing purposes. They are dangerous chiefly to the gulls who, in their haste to be rich, are entrapped by them. They are a nuisance which the Stock Exchange could abate if it did not prefer to make money by their dubious operations. But they are not an evil that the law can reach, because the law cannot abolish human greed and folly. If one form of them is suppressed, another will take its place. But honest and sensible men have very little to fear from them.

What troubles the correspondent refered to most is that THE TIMES has said that the effect of combinations in dispensing with sales-agents and making the business of small dealers unprofitable is not necessarily and wholly an evil, and is the continuance of a process that has been going on for generations. The process, moreover, has on the whole been advantageous. It is not surprising that this statement is disagreeable to those who are not accustomed to tracing the history of economic events on which it is based. The injury to those who are crowded out by such a process is always apparent, and the sufferers are always heard and justly pitied. But the process is nevertheless inevitable and beneficent. The railroads have driven the stage coaches out, the factories have made home industries unprofitable, cheap communication has made small farms for staple crops a thing of the past, department stores are ousting the small retailers, large combinations in industry and distribution are dispensing with commercial travelers. But food, travel, clothing, and all the varied necessaries of daily life are cheaper and easier to obtain. The working of the principle is continuous. We can no more save the commercial traveler and the retailer than we can restore the stage coach.

ESTERHAZY'S THIRD CONFESSION.

Again and for the third time ex-Commandant Comte WALSIN-ESTERHAZY has confessed that he wrote the bordereau. For the third time he presents the supplement: "I wrote it by the orders of Col. SANDHERR to establish material proof against DREYFUS where moral proof already existed."

When his first confession appeared in the columns of The London Observer, Sept. 25, 1898, we showed that there were grave inaccuracies in the budget of explanations that accompanied his supplement. When his second and signed confession was published in The Daily Chronicle about the first of June we again drew attention to his numerous perversions of documentary facts, and we proved in the most absolute and categorical manner possible that the Comte had never belonged to the counter-espionage, that he had no acquaintance with Gens. DE BOISDEFFRE and GONSE, and that prior to the arrival of the bordereau at the Secret Intelligence Bureau of the French War Office not a breath of suspicion existed against Capt. ALFRED DREYFUS. And so the third and latest confession, delivered in Le Matin last week, might deserve no notice were it not for the fact that the anti-Dreyfus organs of Paris show a disposition to treat it with uncandid seriousness.

Can it be that the persistency with which the Comte has confessed has at length touched the sympathies of the conspirators in the General Staff? Now that the net is rapidly gathering around them and they have absolutely no hope of reconvicting DREYFUS, what would be more natural for them than to confirm the Comte's supplementary remarks?

Such a confirmation, it is hardly necessary to say, would be hailed with delight by men like ROCHEFORT, DRUMONT, and DEROULEDE. They would tell the French people that it was necessary to have material proof against DREYFUS, just as they have already proclaimed that the illegality of the first court-martial was perfectly justifiable. Deplorable as it may seem, they would find supporters of their sophistry. The significance of a Scotch verdict attached to DREYFUS'S name would tickle anti-Semitic palates immensely. ESTERHAZY, who can hardly enjoy the appellation of "traitor," is urging the conspirators to clear him. Le Matin, L'Echo de Paris, La Libre Parole, and L'Intransigeant are assuring them that "all true patriots" will appreciate their delicate position and make every allowance for their mere error of judgment.

It is quite possible that MERCIER and his friends may thus seek a pitiable rehabilitation. If they do, however, it will be only one more blunder, the crowning one, to their charge. Since Sept. 14, 1896, when the garbled version of the bordereau appeared in L'Eclair, the conspirators have constantly played into the hands of the advocates of truth and justice until they have become overwhelmed by the very revelations that they intended should confirm the guilt of the prisoner. Their indorsement of ESTERHAZY'S confession would be the logical conclusion of all their endeavors. They might succeed in making many people believe that ESTERHAZY was once actually in the confidence of the General Staff, but they could not obliterate the circumstances that first cast suspicion upon the real traitor. Possibly they have forgotten them. It would seem that their mentors of the Clerical and anti-Semitic press have done so.

There is in the archives of the Secret Intelligence Bureau a document in the handwriting of Col. VON SCHWARZKOPPEN, the German Military Attaché. It is addressed to "M. le Commandant ESTERHAZY, 27 Rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris," and reads as follows:

> Above all, I wait a more detailed explanation than that which you gave me the other day on the question at issue. In consequence I beg you to give it me in writing, that I may decide whether I can continue or not my relations with the firm R—.

It was this document that, falling into the hands of Lieut. Col. GEORGES PICQUART in May, 1896, caused him, as Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, to place under surveillance the officer to whom it was addressed.

Before MERCIER, DE BOISDEFFRE & Co. attempt to fasten the opprobrium of a Scotch verdict on Capt. DREYFUS at Rennes, they should ponder well the significance of the above document. And ESTERHAZY, too, should recall it to mind and waive his desire to supplement the confession, that he wrote the bordereau, with ridiculous excuses. He should be content to remain a traitor, since his efforts to prove himself a forger can be only futile.

Mr. ALGER, it seems, claims credit for the bright notion of sending home at our expense the prisoners taken at Santiago, and of offering these terms in order to induce a surrender. No one will deny that the notion was bright, and creditable alike to the humanity and shrewdness of its author. At the moment there was some rather shallow criticism of the course of the War Department in giving the contract for carrying these novel passengers to a Spanish company, and against this THE TIMES defended the department. The Secretary now mentions with a pardonable pleasure that the President called this fact to his attention as apparently both surprising and agreeable. We are glad that Mr. ALGER found it so, and only regret that our most earnest desire and diligent inquiry did not give us further opportunities to gratify him.

The family of the swindling cashier of the bank in Perth Amboy have offered to make up to the depositors in the savings bank the few thousand dollars that he stole from that institution. If, as is stated, they are in no wise obliged by law to do this, it is a generous and creditable act. It compares very favorably with the zeal shown by the officers of the deposit bank in avoiding the moral obligations imposed upon them by their own inexcusable and inexplicable negligence in allowing the cashier to ruin that institution by plundering it of nearly half of its total deposits. We do not know what the law of New Jersey is in such cases, and the derisive penalty of a half dozen years in jail awarded to the smart young thief is not encouraging for the depositors who are seeking to obtain some redress from the officers that permitted the robbery, when the slightest measure of vigilance and fidelity would have prevented it. The people of rural regions are fond of talking of the greed and lax financial morality of those who dwell in cities, and especially of those who frequent the purlieus of Wall Street, but if the standard of business honesty observed in this Perth Amboy affair were tried in this evil town, and particularly in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange, it would bring its devotees to sudden and deserved grief.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Long and disquietingly businesslike is the "libel" against the Spanish fleet defeated at Manila and the military supplies captured in the Cavite arsenal, which Admiral DEWEY has filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia as the basis of his claim for prize money for himself, his officers, and his crews. The petition is a document of fifty typewritten pages, and it details minutely the direct, material fruits of the victory which the general public prefers to consider only as a glorious episode in National history. The libellant makes a threefold prayer—that a motion be issued to show cause why a decree of condemnation and prize shall not issue against all the seizures at Manila, that a copy of the libel be served on the Secretary of the Navy and the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and that a rule be issued against them to show cause why a sum equal in value to those seizures shall not be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to the order of the libellant and his associate petitioners, and for such further relief as may be theirs by right. Then follows an itemized list of the ships and property captured, with the value of every item as ascertained by a Board of Survey composed of Capt. J. B. COGHLAN, Commodore E. P. WOOD, Lieut. C. G. CALKINS, and Passed Assistant Paymaster S. L. HEAP. The total, as estimated by them, was $326,141.89. There is not included in this amount, however, the value of the vessels afterward raised or the guns on shore. These, the document declares, are worth, allowing for the expense of raising and repairing the men-of-war, about $425,000, making $751,141.89 in all. The court is asked to have this property officially appraised. The report of the Board of Survey is an impressive document, since its list includes articles of marvelous diversity—everything, indeed, to be found on a ship on in a fort, and nothing seems to have been too small to escape the eyes of the surveyors. This is due, possibly, to the fact that every addition to the total meant an increase of the individual shares of the prize money. That is a most unpleasant thought, and though the enumeration of the ships themselves—Leyte, $30,000; Mindanao, $15,000; Rapido, $8,500, &c.—is endurable enough, when one comes to "forty galvanized rings, 2 cents each," and "one bradawl, 4 cents," the effect is distinctly painful. No better, or at least no more convincing, argument for the abolition of the whole prize money system could be presented than this ignoble catalogue made by heroes.

—Discussing matters theatrical in The Saturday Review, the eminent Mr. MAX BEERBOHM illustrates both his sense of humor and his competency as a critic by gravely analyzing and comparing the work of Mr. DE WOLF HOPPER and that of M. CONSTANT COQUELIN, and as gravely declaring that the Frenchman is the better artist of the two! It may be, of course, that all this is "writ sarcastic," but, so far as we can see, the article is an entirely serious one. And yet Mr. BEERBOHM, in the progress of his amazing comparison, ventures to explain the nature of American humor, and incidentally to reveal that, personally, he doesn't think much of it. We have, he says, invented a humor of our own, just as we have invented a Constitution and are inventing an empire. And the humor, he admits, like the Constitution and the empire, is very good, and a great credit to us—but, as yet, we are a little too proud of our laughter-provoking ability, and have not had time to learn how to take our powers as a matter of course. In Mr. BEERBOHM'S opinion, our comedians, whether noisy, after the Hopper fashion, or quiet and lazy like GILLETTE, always present their jests with a "self-conscious challenge," and are "so surprised at their own existence that they are at too great pains to persuade us that they exist." The consequence is that Mr. BEERBOHM is wearied by HOPPER, just as he is by Mark Twain, and, although he admires both as the products of a "young country," he cannot accept the one as a comedian or the other as a humorist. That is really too sad! However, Americans will not be revengeful; they certainly will accept as a humorist—of the unconscious variety—the man who can keep his face straight while recording the discovery that COQUELIN is a better actor than DE WOLF HOPPER.

—Clear proof of the confidence felt abroad in the powers of American inventors to solve any mechanical problem is to be found in the truly remarkable announcement that relatives of two victims of the Bourgogne disaster have sent from Paris to Washington $30,000 to be used, partly as prizes, for improved life-saving appliances, and partly for the purpose of exploiting the merits of the most valuable devices thus secured. The idea of the donors of this money is as commendable as their action is unprecedented, and of course their offer will inspire effort on the part of many ingenious persons, but it is easier to hope than to expect many practical results from this curious phase of philanthropical generosity. It has long been known that the preparations for ever-possible accident made on modern steamers are at once tragically and ludicrously inadequate for handling and protecting the multitudes which these vessels carry. The life-preserver, so-called, is a danger rather than a safeguard for the average traveler, and as for the boats, even when they are numerous enough—which is, to speak moderately, not quite always—it is rarely possible, in case of storm and wreck by collision, to launch more than half of them, if as many. Many methods for increasing the efficiency of the boats have already been devised, and a few of them have been adopted by some of the steamship companies, but there is still vast room for improvement in this emergency service without putting the inventors to any further effort. Not they, but the owners and managers of the vessels, should first be influenced by French and other possessors of spare cash. Produce a demand for better means of saving life and the means will be provided without an instant's delay in the ordinary course of business.

—That question of this century's close and the next one's beginning positively will not down. To be sure, there is no such question, but that only makes the refusal to down the more irritating. What are the sane people, who all know that a century ends at the expiration of 100 years, to do when other people say: "Yes, of course, that's so, but let's celebrate the last year of one century as the first year of the next, all the same." One of our correspondents did just that in a letter which we published on Saturday, and the only argument he presented in support of his proposition was the fact, as indubitable as irrelevant, that the third digit in date numbers changed in the hundredth, not the first year of each century! Following the same logic, we ought to call this the eighteenth century, and that which begins Jan. 1, 1901, the nineteenth. Would our correspondent have us do that?

—One of our special dispatches from London states that practically nobody in that city uses ice except butchers, fishmongers, and publicans, and that the private house trade is not large enough to be desirable for the ice dealers. Forty, and possibly less, years ago, the same thing might have been said about American towns, both big and little, but to-day the average householder in the United States deems ice as distinctly a necessity of life as bread or meat. This is true, any rate, except in regions distinctly and exclusively agricultural. The farmers still trust, as a rule, to dark pantries and the old well for the preservation of their surplus food supplies, but even they are beginning to escape from the iceless age of London, and in villages as in cities all over the land the ice cart traverses every street every day and stops at almost every door. Mr. KIPLING, in one of his stories, declares that the use of Worcestershire sauce distinguishes the American from the Englishman. He might much better have drawn the line at ice.

GENERAL NOTES.

Down in Maine people are taking out tornado insurance since the recent destructive storm along the Kennebec.

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Massachusetts Province, Colony, and Commonwealth seals are to be represented in a window to be placed on the stairway leading to the House lobby in the State House.

* * *

The famous old Exchange Hotel in Richmond, Va., has lately been sold for $10,000. Its fame in ante-bellum days rested on sure and various foundations. Old-timers boast that it was there in 1857 that the Prince of Wales drank his first American mint julep.

* * *

Gen. John T. Wilder's brigade is to have a two days' reunion at Chickamauga Park in September, on the anniversary of the battle. During the encampment the entire battlefield will be visited, and the shaft erected to the honor of the brigade will be dedicated.

* * *

Philadelphia has suffered greater loss from fires in the first half of this year than in an equal time in any previous year since the organization of the present Fire Department twenty-eight years ago. There were 1,476 fires, and the total loss much exceeded $1,500,000.

* * *

"No education for negroes" is the chief plank in the platform on which Major James K. Vardaman is making an active canvass for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Mississippi. He says that the final outcome of the negro question in the South is the scattering of the negroes so that they will cease to cut any figure in economic conditions or their reduction to a state of peonage.

* * *

Impatient Chicago, after much prodding, has extorted from the contractors a promise that its drainage canal shall be completed by the 1st of December next. The engineering committee of the Drainage Board threatened that if more energy was not shown, they would take the job away and finish it themselves by day labor. Chicago wants the work done and Lake Michigan water turned in before Congress meets.

* * *

Maine's expectation of receiving a large sum from the general Government for transportation of its volunteers in the late war with Spain has received a great check because no complete record of the railroad tickets issued to individuals was kept. Only a general memorandum of the total number furnished and the total amount represented was made, and the lack of a detailed statement will cost the State several thousand dollars.

* * *

The Trimble (Ky.) Banner, a Democratic paper not heretofore of widely extended fame, has placed the party ticket for State officers at the head of its columns, but with an interrogation mark after the name of each candidate, and it says: "The Democratic politicians of the State may meet and put up a ticket for The Trimble Banner, and in their own way, but there their authority ends. They cannot do the punctuating for this paper."

* * *

Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse of Washington University, St. Louis, is dissatisfied with the name of this Republic, and particularly with "Americans" as applied exclusively to its people. He advocates the use of "Usona," which he makes up of the initial letters of the United States of North America, and he thinks that term is "agreeable to the ear, singular in number, and precise in definition," besides being one that no foreigner could misunderstand. The suggestion has been received with some merriment by Western newspapers.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. James De Normandie thus tells of the publication of Mrs. Celia Thaxter's first poem in The Atlantic Monthly: "Once, when longing for her island home at the Shoals was strong, she wrote 'Landlocked.' Writing a letter to Mrs. Channing she slipped in the poem, and great was her surprise to find the verses later in The Atlantic Monthly. Mrs. Channing has sent them to Mr. Lowell, then editor of the magazine. This recognition of her gifts opened new interests to her, but she never turned aside from the constant duties of her home life."

* * *

Senator George C. Perkins of California has caused a granite monument to be placed upon the grave of Dr. Noble Martin, late a member of the California State Senate, "to whose courageous stand and vote," The San Francisco Bulletin says, was due in part Mr. Sawyer's election to the United States Senate in 1895. Dr. Martin was a Democrat, elected from a strong Republican district because of his steadfast loyalty to its mining interests, and he and Senator Perkins had been friends from the pioneer days. He died two years ago.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN AND HOME POLICIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A faithful and loyal reader of THE TIMES as the writer has been for many years, he must confess that he is bewildered and at a loss to understand some of the positions lately taken by its editor. As a supporter, and a strong supporter, of Mr. Cleveland many years, and as one of the few papers in this city which stood up for him and indorsed him all the way through in his course against the Hawaiian steal, it has been a mystery how your views could have undergone such a somersault as they have in your support of the still greater infamy, the invasion of the Philippines; but all along we have tried to make some apology and bring ourselves charitably to think that you, Mr. Editor, with a great many other intelligent and conscientious people in this country believed that this Government's position was only taken for the purpose of teaching them how to govern themselves, and then withdrawing, as great, noble, and unselfish promoters of civilization, even at the cost of so much treasure and the loss of so many valuable lives. But now you say, "already our views about our destiny and our place among the nations of the earth have been substantially altered by the novel experience of dealing with distant possessions." And again: "If we are convinced that we can make new markets for our goods and products by taking a hand at reclamation, we shall speedily discard our policy of isolation and forget our fears of the consequences of entanglements."

The object, then, Mr. Editor, is for our own aggrandizement, not entirely for the civilization of the Filipinos. You are honest, anyhow. Thank Providence for so square a confession from so ardent a supporter of Mr. McKinley's foreign conquest policy! We had been led to believe that the object was a simple discharge of duty in teaching and civilizing these people, no-lens volens. But now, as you ally us with England in this onward march for the betterment of uncivilized people, you must indorse England's methods. Did she ever voluntarily give up her hold on any of the many possessions she has obtained by force? You therefore believe we should keep the Philippines. 'Tis with covetousness and conquest as with vice:

> Seen too oft, familiar with her face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

We might, however, have passed over these (to us) seeming vagaries, and thought ourselves too obtuse or "hidebound" to reconcile such views with the positions you used to take so boldly against analogous blunders or crimes of the Government; but, alas, an article in your issue of July 10th, just read again, makes us halt and involuntarily suggest whether a Tribune editor has occupied a chair recently in your sanctum and sent forth one of his effusions in the columns of THE TIMES—I allude to your article: "Is It an Unmitigated Misfortune?" You go on to write certainly from the standpoint of a "trust organ." Your line of argument is that the country is not injured by these combinations—that notwithstanding the displacement and throwing out of employment of the commission men and commercial travelers, and thousands of others, the communities at large are benefited by lower prices, &c. Are you the editor of a "tariff reform" ("for revenue only,") or of a protection organ? In your editorial some weeks ago on Mr. Havemeyer's statements, if we mistake not, you held up to ridicule the protectionist, and predicted the downfall of the system, because such a prominent adherent had dared to come to the front and state that the United States customs laws were the creators of trusts. You certainly did not in any way controvert this view. You could not well have done so, as a paper supposed to be in the interests of the masses against the paternal legislation which has been sapping the life-blood of this country for years, and has been known under the name of protection.

You know as well as everybody that the growth of these combinations or trusts has been the direct fruit of protection sowing. If trusts are good for us—without resorting to a reductio ad absurdum—the medium through which they have been sprung into life must be good. That medium is the protective tariff. Are you an exponent now of that abnormal system? Do you really think that the day has come when men combine and swallow up smaller industries for the purpose of cheapening the product, and with the altruistic object of giving the masses the benefit of that economy? Have we had any proof of this in the past? "By their fruits ye shall know them." To the contrary, the benefits of these trusts have been for their own aggrandizement, the enrichment of the few. Has it not been common for these combines to stop production in order to advance prices? When the "golden rule" is carried out, or

> When legislators keep the law,
> When banks dispense with bolts and locks,
> When berries—whortle, rasp, and straw—
> Grow bigger downward through the box, &c.,

then may you look for such results from monopolies. Such a line of argument from a paper known to have been, and by most people believed now to be, an exponent of the views held by the anti-Bryan or Cleveland Democrats cuts as "absurd a figure" as the Democrats would, (you seem to think in your issue of July 17,) "if they declared in their platform for an alliance with England and war with Canada, for the suppression of trusts and the maintenance of a prohibitory tariff."

What, Mr. Editor, have you to do with advocating the benefits derived by the masses from the trusts, if you are conscientious in opposing the protective tariff, the creator of the trusts? CIVIS.

Jersey City, July 17, 1899.

CONDEMNS THE MILLIONAIRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have the plain people of the United States no rights whatever which the capitalistic task-masters and slave-drivers are bound to respect? I am now thirty-five years in this country, have traveled extensively both here and abroad, but nowhere have I seen such a flagrant violation and terrorism of God's poor as has been developed by your so-called American (?) ruling money kings; those monsters of greed to whom virtue, character, education are absolutely worthless, and articles for sale only. This is what estranges the intelligent German and Irish American from the republican plutocracy, because we never, never will give up our ideal which places the man above the dollar. We did not come here to submit again to the sad classification of citizens into born serfs and born despots, and I can justly assert: The adopted citizen, although "hyphenated," (according to the bullying so-called Capt. Coghlan's definition,) in every sense of the word is a truer and a better "American" than the insolent Anglomaniac who tramples upon personal liberty and borrows all ideas regarding enslavement of the common herd, colonial policy, imperialistic exploitation of foreign countries from treacherous, perfidious Albion. Your diabolical millionaries, i. e., the infamous South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club, who are responsible for the slaughter of the 5,000 innocent martyrs at Johnstown, Penn.—and among them my wife and four children, and all that made life worth living—will never, never gain my confidence, and ought all to be made poor as a slight atonement for the untold misery and degradation which through their organized conspiracy they have brought upon the poor and enslaved plain people of this once free country.

F. B. CUNZ, Lutheran Pastor.

New York, July 20, 1899.

NAMES ON STREET LAMPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to learn from your editorial in to-day's issue that The Tribune has raised a protest against the absurd, annoying, and useless alteration of position in the names of streets on the public lamps. In the first place, may I ask whether the former method to which we were accustomed was a subject of complaint, necessitating alteration?. And again, was any notice issued to the public as to the contemplated change?

I read with every attention your explanation, and think it a most convincing reason for the change, (on paper,) but it has this drawback—it is not true, and I ask you to try it practically yourself, not in your office, but in a car, as I have done. The names at right angles are plainly visible from a car on both sides of the road for two or three seconds before arriving at the street, while the parallel name can only be seen by a passenger during the moment of passing, and where the track is close to the curb, as it is in many parts of the road, the parallel name cannot be seen at all from a car.

During the few years of my residence in New York I never heard a complaint of the former system, but since this stupid and vexatious change I have heard scores.

What will be the effect on the visitors, to whom I should say the signs are of the greatest importance? This city, with its thousands of visitors from other American as well as European cities, where the old system, is used will think, as most of the police do here, viz., that the change is owing to "the men who have charge of the fixing of them being unable to read, and so put them by guesswork."

That was practically the answer I received on inquiry from the police in several avenues during the last few days.

I trust that you will make the trip, and I then feel assured you will "not continue to praise the Tammany Commissioners until they have twisted the signs back again, and with great happiness pronounce The Tribune absolutely in the right." F. A.

New York, July 21, 1899.

Rare Mexican Coin.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The Thomasville (Ga.) Guards are just in receipt of a very rare coin, which was sent them to be disposed of for their benefit by the Hon. W. A. Bonnet of Eagle Pass, Texas. The coin is a Mexican peso, coined in 1867, during the short time Maximilian was Emperor of Mexico. Mr. Bonnet bought this coin with some others during a visit to Mexico. He once lived in Thomasville, and says he still loves old Georgia and takes a deep interest in everything that happens in the State. The Guards are greatly indebted to him, and believe they have a very rare and valuable relic.

NUGGETS.

Two of a Kind.

"It's simply impossible for me to find bread for my family," said the loafer.

"Same way here," remarked the grocer. "I have to work for it."—Chicago News.

Divided Responsibility.

Kitty—Does the man marry the woman or the woman marry the man?

Tom—Sometimes one way and sometimes t'other; but usually the man and the woman are equally to blame for it.—Boston Transcript.

The Heart Superb.

Mr. Gush—Can you, Madeline, appreciate a heart that is rich in everything a woman admires?

Madeline—You mean one set with pearls, rubies, and diamonds? Just offer me one. —The Jewelers' Weekly.

Another Champion.

"What is that there medal, friend?" asked the sociable barkeeper.

"I win that," answered the man who was leaning against the bar, "for beatin' everybody out by listenin' to a piano for thirty-eight hours."—Indianapolis Journal.

Luck.

"There's no use talking," said the man who sat on the piazza looking over his hotel bill, "Rip Van Winkle failed to appreciate his luck."

"Luck!"

"Yes. Fancy a man being allowed to stay twenty years in the mountains without its costing him a cent!"—Washington Star.

COME HOME.

Albert Marshall Strong in Chicago Chronicle.

When the year is young and the green buds shoot,
When the rose blooms radiant, fair,
When the gentle winds come up from the south,
When flowers perfume the air;
The plowman turns the furrow in glee
And the ripened seed doth fall
To a glorious birth in the mother earth,
Then we hear the beckoning call—
Call through the budding hazel copse where the fearful rabbits play,
Call low and soft the voice that oft lures love's light thoughts away.
We linger and listen but hear her still
Wherever we rove and roam,
The sad-voiced mother calling to us:
"Come home, my children, come home."

When the year's abloom and the leaf takes on
A deeper, sturdier hue,
When the days are long and filled with song
And the nights are rinsed with dew;
In the winds that ripple across the wheat,
In the blooms that dapple the lawn,
In the stars that die in the roseate sky
That ushers the radiant dawn—
We hear her voice, like the matin-song of the sweet-voiced mocking birds,
All tremulous she calls to us, we hear her loving words;
But we fain would linger along the brook
And watch the scurrying foam,
While the voice still dwells in the shadowy dells:
"Come home, my children, come home."

When the year grows old and haggard and gray,
When the sunlight dims and pales,
When Time's chill breath in a beautiful death
Is clothing the hills and dales;
Through the tasseled tops of the waving corn,
O'er the meadows dun and sere,
In the rustle of sheaf and fall of leaf
In the sundown of the year—
We hear her call in the harvest time and beckon her children in
From the wheat and vine, from the sheep and kine, from the wine press and the bin.
Tired and weary we drop our tasks
And wander on through the gloam
To the waiting "mother" who softly calls:
"Come home, my children, come home."

The stars again together shall sing
And heaven and earth be one;
Night shall fade as the maple's shade
Melts in the morning sun;
The flush of morn and the blush of night
Shall meet with the hush of noon;
December's snow shall drift and blow
O'er the blooming roses of June.
Then the past shall come like a burdened slave, with its heavy tale of years,
And Time shall be with Eternity, with its finished hopes and fears.
Then "Death," sweet mother, shall call us in,
When life is a finished tome.
Like a bird in its nest we shall nestle and rest
And forever be at home.

MR. GRAU'S OPERA PLANS

Calve to Return, and Possibly Another American Favorite.

WHERE THE SEASON OPENS

Details of the Tour in America of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in the Coming Year.

LONDON, July 23.—The third season of grand opera at Covent Garden under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau closes to-morrow evening. Financially it has been the most successful of the three, and artistically it has been equally as gratifying. Among its brilliant features have been the reintroduction to the London public of Mme. Lilli Lehmann, the re-entree of M. Alvarez, the famous tenor of the Grand Opera of Paris, who returned after an absence of two years, and the first appearance in London of Mme. Gadsky, who achieved a large measure of success in all the various rôles she interpreted. All the old favorites renewed and strengthened their hold upon the English public.

At the close of the season Mr. Grau will retire to his home at Croiss, near Paris, where he will devote all his energies to consummating the plans he has outlined for his coming American season. It is his hope that it will surpass the last one, which, from all points of view, both artistically and financially, marked a new era in the annals of operatic management in America.

Among the artists already secured by Mr. Grau for his coming American campaign are the following:

Sopranos—Mmes. Calvé, Sembrich, Ternina, Nordica, Adams, and Susan Strong.

Contraltos—Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Broadfoot.

Tenors—Van Dyck, Saleza, Alvarez, Dippel, Salignac, Bars, and Vanni.

Baritones—Van Rooy, Bertram, Campanari, Albers, Scotti, Muhlmann, Dufriche, Meux, and Pini-Corsi.

Bassos—Edouard de Reszke, Plancon, Devries, and Pringle.

Conductors—Mancinelli, Hinrichs, and Paur.

Although the above list contains very few names that are absolutely new to the American public, still, as far as New York is concerned, Mme. Ternina will practically be a new-comer; Alvarez has not yet been heard in New York; Mme. Calvé returns after an absence of nearly three years, and Signor Scotti is an Italian baritone who has never sung in America. He was engaged by Mr. Grau in consequence of his great success at Covent Garden in "Don Giovanni" and "Aïda." Herr Bertram is a celebrated German baritone, who has for years been engaged at the Royal Theatre at Munich, and is particularly well known as a Wagner singer.

Mr. Grau has decided to begin a preliminary season of grand opera on Oct. 9, at New Haven, and visiting such cities as Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, Providence, Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Boston before the regular season in New York, which will be inaugurated on Dec. 18. It will last fifteen weeks and consist of forty-five evening and fifteen afternoon subscription performances. If the conditions are favorable twenty special performances will also be given in Philadelphia.

Mr. Grau has not yet decided upon the repertory of the coming American season, but it is sure to include the best works of all schools of music. The policy of the management is an eclectic one, and operas will be given, as heretofore, in French, Italian, and German. A novelty that promises to be interesting will be a complete cycle of Wagner's works in chronological order, beginning with "Rienzi," and ending with "Gotterdammerung."

This will be followed by a short cycle of Mozart's works, particular attention being paid to the mise en scène of "The Marriage of Figaro," "Don Giovanni," and "The Magic Flute."

One or two novelties, as well as some interesting revivals, will also be introduced in the programme mapped out by Mr. Grau.

Negotiations are still going on with a celebrated American prima donna, who in former seasons was a member of Mr. Grau's company.

Mr. Grau has also signed a contract with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt for a farewell American tour, beginning in November, 1900. During this tour Mme. Bernhardt will be seen as Hamlet, which has proved so interesting an event during her past season in London, and will also appear in Rostand's new play, "L'Aiglon," which is to be produced for the first time at the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre in Paris in December. Great hopes are centred in this play, which is reported to be even superior as a poetical work to "Cyrano de Bergerac." Mme. Bernhardt's season in America will commence in New York Nov. 9, 1900.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TRADE.

Temps Believes the United States Will Grant Reduced Duties and Favored Nation Treatment.

PARIS, July 24.—The Temps believes that the United States will grant France a reduction of 20 per cent in the existing duties and the favored nation treatment, and says:

"If this is so France will be able to compete on equal terms in America against other foreign States."

With reference to the fears expressed by the French agriculturists, the Temps says:

"Agriculture will also have reason to rejoice, for, to mention only one figure, we remind our readers that we sold to the United States in 1898 10,000,000f. worth of wine."

DAIRY EXHIBITION IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg Society to Inaugurate One in September.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Department of Agriculture has received through the Department of State notice that the Imperial Free Economical Society of St. Petersburg will hold an exhibition of Russian dairy products and an international exhibition of machines, apparatus, kinds of packing, and appliances for transportation of milk products at St. Petersburg during September, 1899. None but Russian products will be admitted to the exhibit of dairy products, but the exhibit of machines, &c., will be international. Preserved milk (condensed milk, milk flour, &c.,) will be admitted to the international exhibit.

The exhibit of dairy products will consist of milk, cream, curds, cheese, koumiss, kefir, gaseous milk, milk brandy, condensed milk, &c.

The international exhibition will embrace apparatus and machines to work milk, separators, churns, butter dryers, cheese kettles, pasteurizers, elevators, apparatus for scientific and practical analysis of milk, butter and other products, dairy buildings, ice wagons, cooling rooms, &c.

The exhibition will open on the 13th of September and continue one month. Exhibitors will be required to notify the Committee of Organization of the amount of space wanted and to pay an entrance fee of about 85 cents per square yard.

Diplomas of honor, gold, silver, and bronze medals and certificates of honor will be given for the best exhibits.

Intending exhibitors can obtain blank applications from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

CHINA-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Dowager Empress's Reform Tendencies Simulated to Gain Support.

LONDON, July 24.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, referring to the Chinese mission recently sent to Tokio with valuable presents from the Dowager Empress, ostensibly with commercial aims, but really empowered to discuss a China-Japanese alliance, says:

"The recently adopted reform tendencies of the Dowager Empress are attributed rather to a desire to conciliate Japan and to obtain Japanese support for the Chinese dynasty than to sincere recognition of the necessity for reform."

M. Deschanel to Wed Miss Terry.

PARIS, July 23.—The Journal announces that the marriages of M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Miss Terry, sister of the late Antonio Terry, will take place in a few weeks

QUEEN'S CLUB MEETING.

London Press Highly Compliments Yale-Harvard Men and Hopes the Events Will Be Annual.

LONDON, July 24.—All the morning papers publish editorials expressing congratulation on the immense success of the athletic meeting at the Queen's Club on Saturday, and expressing the hope that it will not be the last of such contests. All compliment the members of the American team upon their splendid performances.

The Daily Graphic thinks the climate had something to do with the result, and says:

"It is easy to believe the rumor that illness was the cause of Harvard's record holder in the half-mile event running far below his form."

The Standard says:

"Any hostility which may ever have existed between the two peoples has been owing to their ignorance of each other; and nothing is better calculated to remove it than such meetings as that of Saturday. Diplomacy and commerce create jealousies quite as often as they remove them, while nothing but good is likely to result from the social approximation which is now springing up between those in whose hands will be the shaping of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"We trust the meeting may take firm root as annual gatherings."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Both countries ought to be proud of their representatives. Such scenes are worth going miles to see, not solely for their own sake, but for all they imply of keen, brotherly competition between the two sections of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Dealing with the defeat of the much-dreaded Burke, The Daily Telegraph says it is only fair to admit that he was by no means in good trim.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"If international athletic trials were common, diplomatists might be driven to move a peace conference to lay an embargo on them. Jaundiced observers on the Continent, who hope for a breach of the Anglo-American understanding, will not find it at the Queen's Club.

"Harvard and Yale are shorter in the wind than Cambridge, but Thor himself might be jealous of Boal of Harvard."

The Times says:

"Englishmen would not have grudged the Americans their triumph in the least degree if the fortunes had been reversed. As it is, they will feel that a victory is a very little thing compared with the pluck and sportsmanlike spirit displayed by both sides, and with the friendly relations between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, of which they trust this match is a token."

The sporting papers are unusually enthusiastic over the brilliant success of the meeting, and are especially pleased at the proof that Englishmen are not deficient in stamina.

The Sportsman and Sporting Life each devotes nearly a page to a description of the meeting.

STRIDES IN FOREIGN TRADE.

William Harper on American Commerce—Talks with President Krueger—The Paris Exposition.

LONDON, July 15.—William Harper, Chief of the Bureau of Information of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, an organization affiliated with the Chambers of Commerce of all the leading cities of the United States, is about to return home at the conclusion of one of the most important missions ever connected with the export trade of the United States.

A year ago the American Congress appropriated $50,000 for the purpose of collecting samples of the principal goods which the countries of the world import from other nations. The object of this appropriation was to give American manufacturers an exact idea of the goods they were called upon to produce in competition with other countries, whether they be agricultural implements or ladies' slippers.

As a result of these journeys Mr. Harper is now busily engaged in forwarding to the United States for exhibition before the International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia next October, one of the most varied cargoes of samples ever handled by a commercial trader.

In conversation with a representative of The Associated Press last night, Mr. Harper said:

"England, Germany, and France are pushing their goods as rapidly as possible, but the United States is coming into the race at a period when these older countries are more or less exhausted. The fact that one Philadelphia firm is supplying England, this year alone, with seventy-two locomotives, shows our capacity to meet the mother country on her own soil, and to-day, England and the English Colonies are the greatest consumers of American products.

"Broadly speaking, Europe is buying its manufacturing machinery, shelf hardware, tools, bicycles, typewriters, cash registers, and agricultural implements from the United States, and I am taking back £2,000 worth of samples of these goods. Then we are breaking into the Manchester market in textiles, and in Turkey and Asia I found a great demand for information regarding our work in that line.

"A most interesting interview was one I had with President Kruger, whom I found greatly interested in American political and commercial progress. I had told Dr. Loyds that I desired to talk with President Kruger, and President Kruger said: 'Tell him to come at 5 A. M. to-morrow.' It was Winter in Pretoria then, as it is now, and when I reached the President's cottage it was still dark.

"His wife had already prepared breakfast, and President Krüger had talked with several members of the Raad when I called. Through an interpreter he told me how anxious he was to give America every chance to develop trade, and urged me to go and see how a real burgher lived. The next day I went twenty miles into the country to call on this burgher, who lived like a patriarch, amid his family and servants, all of whom attended prayers and dined together.

"One of the most wonderful things I discovered was the wide advertisement that the Paris Exposition has already attained. I verily believe that the whole world will be in Paris next year. The exposition is as well known in Central Asia as it is in New York, and I heard it talked of from Cape Town to Buenos Ayres."

SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

New Crisis May Arise from Promises Made to Outlanders.

LONDON, July 24.—The Times's Pretoria correspondent says the Outlanders have been given to understand that no abatement of the demands made by Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, will be acceptable to the imperial authorities.

A crisis, therefore, is now held to be in sight.

EXPLOSION ON THE ADLER.

POLA, Austria, July 23.—One of the boilers of the Austrian torpedo boat Adler exploded to-day while the vessel was off the island of Torcola, in the Adriatic Sea, killing a Lieutenant and four members of the crew.

DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

PARIS, July 23.—It is announced that the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes will open on Aug. 7.

German Steamer Rhenania Aground.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 23.—The German steamer Rhenania, Capt. Forst, from Colon, is aground in the roads, and in a dangerous position.

Don Carlos Goes to Austria.

ROME, July 23.—Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, has left Venice ostensibly for Austria.

Victory Over Negros Robbers.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department received to-day from Gen. Otis another dispatch giving additional particulars of the fight between Capt. B. A. Byrne, with seventy men of the Sixth Infantry, and robber bands in the Island of Negros. It shows that the victory of the soldiers was greater than that reported in Gen. Otis's dispatch of July 21, and that the loss suffered by the robbers was considerably larger than before stated. Much satisfaction is felt by Gen. Otis over the results of this preliminary effort in dealing with this disturbing element in the island, and he reports that it already is having a salutary effect on other bands infesting the locality.

The Frank A. Palmer Floated.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—The big four-masted schooner Frank A. Palmer, from Bangor for Newport News, which went ashore near Tathem's Life-Saving Station, was floated to-night. She had moved somewhat, and was in a much better position during the day. She was floated with the assistance of a Merritt Company wrecking tug.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET AND ITS VALUE TO BRITISH ARMS.—At the Friday session of the Peace Conference in The Hague, Sir Julian Pauncefote stated that the British Government was preparing a document regarding the use of the famous dum-dum bullet, which would be laid before the Conference. This is to be done in answer to those delegates who have sought to have measures adopted tending to abolish the use of the dum-dum in civilized warfare. The dum-dum bullet is not, as many persons have supposed, an explosive projectile. It is a bullet which expands on impact; its object is not simply to place the enemy hors de combat, but to slay him. Why it is a particularly valuable bullet for the British and not for Russia, Italy, France, and Germany will be explained in the forthcoming statement. On the principle that a wounded man is more of a burden to an army than a live one, the small calibre rifle with a high power of penetration came into use. Most pagan savages and the Europeans utterly collapse when struck in a vital part by a small-calibre bullet. But it is not so with the Afridi, the "bhang" drunk Ghazi, and the howling Dervish or Baggara with whom British troops do most of their fighting. These men love to die in action. To them it opens Paradise. For them the nickel-coated bullet of the 303 Lee-Enfield magazine rifle is quite useless, as it drives with a velocity of 2,000 feet per second through three or four of them. Mortally hurt, yet they still fight on, hoping to deal one more death stroke before they die. In the battle of Omdurman, it is recorded that some dervishes, when pierced by the bayonet, would seize it and press it through themselves, that they might bring the soldier holding the gun within reach of their dagger. Then, too, the wounded dervish will frequently slay the hand that would care for him, that there may be one less "Christian dog" in the world. Then he dies happy. In the Chitral expedition the British soldier cut off the end of the regulation bullet to weaken the envelope, and thus allow it to mushroom. "What satisfaction is there to our brothers, our cousins, and our friends," writes an ex-officer of the Indian Army, "if they have to face a shrieking fanatic with a rifle that will enable them to perforate their enemy and to kill him—in half an hour? By that time the combattants are lying dead one on top of the other." These are some of the reasons, it is said, that the British Government will put forward in reply to the critics of the dum-dum bullet.

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THE "VEILED LADY" IN THE DREYFUS CASE.—A recent number of the Figaro contains an interview with Count Christian Esterhazy in which are explained the relations that existed between his cousin, ex-Commandant Comte Walsin-Esterhazy and Gen. de Pellieux. Christian acted as intermediary between the two, carrying letters to and fro. One of the letters that he took from Esterhazy to the General was that which demanded a court-martial. The General, according to Christian, made some verbal changes and sent it back to Esterhazy to be rewritten. Christian also says that he frequently accompanied the Commandant to the house of Gen. de Pellieux, and once, while the General and the Commandant were in private consultation in the study, Mme. de Pellieux was with Christian in the salon and did her utmost to persuade him to induce Mme. Esterhazy to receive her husband back again. Esterhazy, Christian says, was intensely amused at the manner in which he could fool Gen. de Pellieux. The latter, he declares, firmly believed in the existence of the "veiled lady," and as he insisted upon seeing her letters to Esterhazy Christian had to write a couple at the dictation of the Commandant. These were handed to the General, who regarded them as proofs of the lady's existence. Du Paty de Clam, too, has been talking for publication, according to an article in the Matin. Du Paty does not attempt to deny the facts of his complicity in the scheme to shield Esterhazy, but states that he acted under orders throughout, and has placed before his investigators documents in support of his statement. He admits that he was sent with instructions to the handwriting experts a few days before they were asked to report on the authorship of the bordereau at the Esterhazy court-martial, and he also describes in detail the manner in which Esterhazy was allowed to come into possession of the paper known as the "document liberateur," thus confirming the latter's testimony given before the Cour de Cassation.

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PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS ON THE PRINCE OF MONACO AND THE DREYFUS CASE.—It may be recalled that a short time ago the Prince of Monaco sent an invitation to Mme. Dreyfus for her and her husband to sojourn at his palace as soon as the verdict of the Rennes court-martial should be reached. Count Boni Castellane took offence at the wording of the invitation, and challenged the Prince to meet him on the field of honor. The Prince replied that he could not consider the challenge, as Castellane was beneath him in rank, and really had no right to his title any way. It is now the cousin of the pretender, Prince Henri d'Orleans, who evidently throws down the gauntlet for the Prince of Monaco to pick up. He has written a letter on the Dreyfus affair to Gen. Lambert, who has just published it in the Matin, with comments. Prince Henri says, among other things: "I will not insult the Rennes officers, as a stranger, (the Prince of Monaco,) who has no right to raise his voice in our old France, has done, by endeavoring to prejudice their decision. In your admirable article in the Matin you point out the duty of every French citizen, of every soldier who is a slave to discipline. By remaining disciplined in duty, we shall, General, show the adversaries of the army how we understand the respect to which it is entitled. At the same time, we shall show the astonished powers that we do not wish to remain hypnotized by an affair which ought to have been kept on judicial ground. Remembering the painful events of the Valley of the Nile, we shall consider that our interests are at stake on the African coasts, in Morocco, Newfoundland, and in our superb Indo-China, the neighbor of an empire with which great powers negotiate treaties without even appearing to recollect that we exist. France delivered from a hideous abscess, will be able to resume abroad her glorious rôle as a generous and civilized nation. It is toward this object that all the efforts of Frenchmen who really love their country should tend. They will contribute to it by submitting first of all to the decisions of the Judges, and then by devoting themselves to the generous work of pardon and conciliation which should be carried on with a view to the welfare and the greatness of our mother country."

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GEN. GILETTA AND THE FRANCO-ITALIAN ENTENTE CORDIALE.—The release of Gen. Gilletta di San Guiseppe from his French prison on July 14 is likely to have far-reaching results according to La Italia and La Tribuna di Roma. It will be recalled that a few weeks ago the General, an Italian who for thirteen years had resided in Nice was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for espionage. The Italian Government, in its turn, La Tribuna declares, is about to pardon three French soldiers from Nimes, now in prison at Coni for having crossed the Alpine frontier on an alleged scouting expedition. La Italia declares that the Governments of France and Italy have more than a courteous rapprochement between them. The papers of Paris are unusually silent as to any extraordinary significance in Giletta's release, with the exception of Le Petit Journal, which sees in it one of the results of "the Dreyfus campaign which has for its principal aim the disorganization of our national defense service," and adds "our adversaries already had too much success in promoting disorder. This success has not satiated them. They demand complete capitulation, and we are obliged to avow that they will obtain it immediately and without limit."

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THE YIELD OF GOLD IN THE TRANSVAAL.—The latest published returns showing the yield of gold in the Transvaal are said in London to be eminently satisfactory to those persons financially interested in the Rand. The entire Transvaal yield in June was 467,271 ounces, or 819 ounces better than in the preceding month, the latter return being the previous best on record. So far this year each monthly return since February has been over 100,000 ounces better than the corresponding yield in 1898. In fact, up to date, the 1899 yield is some 625,000 ounces above the showing of the corresponding period in 1898. As regards the Witwatersand yield alone, a new record is also established, the June return being 445,763 ounces, against the previous best of 444,933 ounces in May, and 344,670 ounces in June, 1898. Here are the total yields of the Transvaal since 1894, when the records showed 2,024,159 ounces: In 1895, 2,277,635 ounces; 1896, 2,280,885 ounces; 1897, 3,034,474 ounces, and 1898, 4,555,009 ounces. London financiers do not deem it possible that this extraordinary showing can be maintained throughout the year, owing to the disturbed political situation and particularly to the fact that the exodus of labor from the Rand seems to be assuming serious proportions.

"FLORAL DAY" AT OCEAN GROVE

Unique Celebration at the Camp Meeting Vesper Service in the Auditorium—Other Services.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 23.—"Floral Day," the anniversary of the organization of the Young People's Meeting, was observed at the camp meetings here to-day. Both the temple and auditorium were elaborately decorated with flags, palms, potted plants, and cut flowers. Hundreds of clergymen from all parts of the country were present and joined in the celebration.

The feature of the day's celebration was the vesper service in the auditorium. Prof. Lowrie was the leader. At 7 P. M. Prof. J. H. Von Nardoff of New York City gave an organ recital, and the auditorium choir, led by Prof. Tallie Morgan, rendered a number of anthems. "The Three Graces" was the theme of the service. The graces were impersonated by the Misses Rose Wirth, Margaret Asay, and Charlotte Bradford. They were dressed in the costumes worn by the women of ancient Greece, and their attendants, twelve in number, were similarly attired and carried garlands of flowers, which they entwined about Faith, Hope, and Charity as they chanted original verses written for the occasion by Fanny Crosby, the blind poetess.

The children's chorus, numbering 600 voices, occupied seats in the rear gallery, and sang, among other selections, a portion of "The Lost Chord," the soloist being Mrs. L. R. Chapin of New York. Responsive selections were also rendered by the adult choir on the platform in concert with the children, and Alma Webster Powell of New York sang "Rejoice Greatly" from "The Messiah." During the service there were several responsive readings led by Bishop FitzGerald, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Alday, and Prof. Lowrie.

The young people's meeting in the temple at 9 o'clock this morning was in charge of Prof. D. R. Lowrie of Paterson. Prof. W. C. Weeden, the evangelist, sang a solo, and there were a number of brief addresses, the principal speaker being the Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary. At the same hour in the tabernacle a holiness meeting was conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Alday of Philadelphia, a member of the Camp Meeting Association.

The anniversary sermon to the young people was preached at 10:30 by the Rev. Hough Houston of New York. The galleries of the auditorium were open for the first time this Summer, and the audience numbered 7,000. The choir—200 in number—sang popular hymns as the congregation assembled, and Prof. Weeden sang "Saved by Grace."

There were 3,500 scholars present in the three departments of the Sabbath School. The surf meeting on the beach at 6 A. M. was attended by 10,000. It was in charge of the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, Vice President of the Camp Meeting Association.

BALL AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Ovation to Mr. Root at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 23.—The Trustees' ball at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club took place last night, and, despite the threatening weather, there was a large attendance. The full moon upon which much reliance had been placed to lend to the affair a romantic effect was not in evidence. The night was dark and threatening, and a chilly easterly wind forced the dancers to forsake the piazza, which had been profusely decorated with vari-colored lights, and seek the welcome warmth of the interior of the clubhouse.

The parlor adjoining the office was converted into a temporary ballroom, but the space was so limited that but few ventured on the floor at a time. The cotillion at 10 o'clock was led by Charles R. Henderson and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor. A supper followed at 11 o'clock, and it was made the occasion of an ovation to Elihu Root, the newly appointed Secretary of War, who is a member of the club. Mr. Root responded in a short speech. The affair concluded shortly after midnight.

The guests were for the most part representatives of the newer element in Southampton society, although quite a few of the more conservative set were in attendance. Among those present were: Col. and Mrs. Henry May, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Robertson, T. Markoe Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey, E. Drexel Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. William Maurice, Stewart Waller, Dr. Charles Townshend Dade, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Miss Sands, Miss Wood, Victor Morawetz, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Miss Clark, S. L. Parrish, James C. Parrish, Hermann Le Roy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Dr. and Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowers Lee, George E. Wood, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Nathan H. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Miss Henderson, and Mrs. E. S. Knapp.

SUES LILLIAN RUSSELL.

George W. Lederer Wants $15,000 for Breach of Contract.

George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, filed a petition in the Supreme Court on Saturday in a suit for $15,000 for breach of contract against Lillian Russell. "Defendant is a veteran in the business," he says, and alleges that she has been in it for a score of years. He says she is "a distinguished actress and singer, a great artistic acquisition to any manager," and that "she is possessed of superlative personal attractions, both in face and figure," and that she will attract patrons to a theatre who will not otherwise be influenced to attend, and that no substitute can be obtained, for "the service demands her exclusive individuality."

The plaintiff calls attention to the fact that Miss Russell has been married "at diverse times, to various persons, among them being Mr. Harry Braham, John Chatterton, Edward Solomon," and that in addition to being known as "Mrs. Braham, Mrs. Solomon, and Mrs. John Chatterton," she has been known as "Miss Nellie Leonard and Signora Perugini."

Mr. Lederer alleges that in the month of February, 1899, he entered into a contract with Miss Russell to sing under his management in various cities in this country and Canada, and that he went to great expense preparing for her appearance therein. He says Miss Russell "whimsically and capriciously" on April 10, 1899, refused to carry out her part of the agreement.

He says he spent $3,000 for printing; that the damages to various members of the company, &c., aggregate, $4,000; that the damages chargeable against him by the owners of theatres with whom he had contracts for Miss Russell's appearance are unknown; loss of profits, $15,000, and damages to plaintiff's professional prestige, $2,500. He asks for the sum of $15,000, besides the costs and disbursements of the action. Summons and complaint were served on Miss Russell Saturday.

At the St. Nicholas Garden.

The programme for this evening's concert at the St. Nicholas Garden is as follows:

Soloist: Miss Adrienne Remenyi, Soprano.

March, "Tzigane" .... Lacomb
Fantaisie, "Huguenots" .... Meyerbeer
String Orchestra, { "Slow Waltz" ..... Volkmann
{ "Flirtation" .... Steck
Habanera, Seguedilla, } "Carmen" .... Bizet

Miss Remenyi.

Overture, "Martha" .... Flotow
Waltz, "Vienna Bonbons" .... Strauss

Intermission.

Bridal Procession, "Lohengrin" .... Wagner
Ave Maria .... Bach-Gounod

Violin Solo—F. Kaltenborn.

"Invitation to the Dance" .... Weber-Berlioz
Overture, "Mireille" .... Gounod
Waltz, "Krolls' Ballklaenge" .... Lumbye
March, "Tannhaeuser" .... Wagner

Steamers for Sale at St. Michael.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 23.—Late arrivals from St. Michael, Alaska, report that there are at that place about forty small river steamers for sale. They are the property of unsuccessful prospecting parties that wintered on the Koyukuk and other branches of the Yukon. In many instances their owners depend on the sale of the boats to obtain means to pay for passage home. The steamers are for sale at any price, but there is no demand for them. Several vessels are reported aground on the Koyukuk River.

Masked Men Rob a Woman's House.

WEBSTER, Mass., July 23.—Two masked men entered the home of Mrs. Jacob Fisher last night, and pressing a revolver against her head, demanded that she open a trunk which contained $300. Mrs. Fisher was forced to do so, and the robbers secured the booty. When the men were leaving the yard Mrs. Fisher fired upon them, and a bullet struck one of the fleeing men. He was tracked by blood, but escaped.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 23.—Despite the inclement weather to-day the churches were largely attended. Toward the latter part of the afternoon the rain ceased, the roads became quite dry, and the automobiles made their appearance in full numbers. These conveyances have begun to tell strongly against the horses, and at the stables of John R. Drexel several of the horses are to be sent back to Philadelphia and an automobile "bunk" made there for the automobiles which Mr. and Mrs. Drexel are to have shortly. A Stanhope victoria arrived for them to-day.

The heavy clouds which hung over the city this evening kept many who intended going to the concert at the Casino from venturing out, yet the attendance of the cottagers at the dinner tables made up in a way for the other absentees. The grillrooms were well filled, and no less than twelve dinners were given by the various members of th cottage colony, including those by William Cutting, Jr., R. B. Carpenter, G. P. Messervey, William Woodward, William Post, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. William R. Travers, and Mrs. Frederick Neilson.

Miss Wolfe gave a large tea this afternoon at the Osgood cottage.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore entertained at dinner this evening, and luncheons were given during the afternoon by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and the Hon. Lispenard Stewart.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind gave a large dinner this evening at the Elms.

At the Golf Club this afternoon there was a very large gathering of the cottagers, and although the grounds were wet the members enjoyed the comforts of the clubhouse. A number of luncheons were given, including those by Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, and Isaac Townsend. Among those registered at the club yesterday were Payne Whitney and Nelson Brown.

Judge Brawley of Washington and Mr. and Mrs. E. Potter and Miss Potter of New York are registered at the La Forge cottage.

Col. Henderson, the next Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been invited by Congressmen Bull and Capron to come to Newport for a few days, and if he accepts the hosts will invite all the Senators and Congressmen of New England here to meet the guest. A clambake at the Pomham Club will be given.

Commodore Watts sailed with a large party of guests for New York to-day on the steam yacht American. Commodore J. P. Morgan sailed on the Corsair for the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll sailed this afternoon on the Navahoe for a short cruise.

IRISH SOCIETIES COMBINE.

New Organization Formed for the Presidential Campaign.

Delegates from a hundred Irish societies met last night in the Uptown Assembly Rooms, Third Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, and organized the United Irish-American Society. The objects of the new society, as set forth in the constitution adopted, are closer union of the Irish people for the general advancement of the people of that nationality. Col. D. C. McCarthy presided at the meeting. It was an executive session, and did not adjourn until after midnight.

The society will be governed by an Executive Committee to consist of a delegate from each of the affiliated bodies. This committee will meet at stated periods and then elect its own officers for that meeting. In addition to this committee there are the following officers, elected last night:

Treasurer—Michael J. Kennedy, State Delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; Recording Secretary—Patrick J. Griffin of the Geraldine Club; Corresponding Secretary—Jeremiah Mullane of the Cork Men's Association; Financial Secretary—Daniel Bacon of the West Meath Men's Association; Sergeant at Arms—Edward Gilgar of the Corcoran Legion.

While the purposes of the new society as described in its constitution are identical with those of nearly all the affiliated societies it was learned from a reliable authority that the new organization is primarily formed for the approaching Presidential election. Just what action it will take in that campaign is not known, but it is believed it will stand firmly against imperialism and closer relations with England.

PRESIDENT'S NORTHERN TRIP.

Preparations at the Hotel Champlain for His Arrival This Week.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 23.—Preparations are in progress at the Hotel Champlain in anticipation of the arrival of President and Mrs. McKinley, who are expected on Wednesday or Thursday of this week. In view of Mrs. McKinley's ill-health, the President hopes to be able to spend his time while here in absolute rest and quiet. He has asked that no newspaper correspondents be permitted on the special train which will convey himself and party to the shores of Lake Champlain.

The rooms facing the lake on the main floor of the hotel annex, which the President occupied in the Summer of 1897, are being especially furnished and made ready for his occupancy. Many prominent people are expected at the hotel during the President's visit, among them being Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Vice President Hobart and family, and Elihu Root, the new Secretary of War.

THEIR DEATHS A MYSTERY.

Philadelphia Couple Died Almost Simultaneously and Suddenly.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The police of this city and physicians of St. Joseph's Hospital are mystified over the sudden deaths of Charles Bueggerman, aged fifty-eight years, and his wife, Katherine, aged fifty. The couple lived in rooms at 733 Oxford Street. Last Thursday Bueggerman complained of pains in the stomach and a physician was summoned, who prescribed for him. Yesterday Mrs. Bueggerman also complained of stomach pains.

The attending physicians had both of them removed to the hospital early this morning, where they died within a few hours of each other. The cause of death is a mystery to all connected with the case. There are several theories, among them being starvation and poisoning. The physicians refuse to issue a death certificate and the Coroner will make an investigation to-morrow.

SUICIDE IN NIAGARA RIVER.

H. C. Skinner, with Boston Connections, the Supposed Victim.

BUFFALO, July 23.—A man whose name is supposed to have been H. C. Skinner committed suicide by jumping into the Niagara River on Saturday. A letter addressed to "Mr. Lindsay Swift, Public Library, Boston," was found near the river's edge. It was signed "H. C. Skinner" and intimated that the writer was about to commit suicide, as he was out of work and did not care to depend on others for a living.

This afternoon a body was dragged from the river, and in a pocket were found a card bearing the name "Arthur Gordon, Boston," and several fine linen handkerchiefs bearing the name "H. C. Skinner." The dead man was well dressed, was about 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighed about 180 pounds.

BOSTON RAILROAD CHANGES.

Boston and Albany Trains Now Run to the New Union Station.

BOSTON, July 23.—The entire passenger traffic of the Boston and Albany Railroad was transferred to-day from the company's station on Kneeland Street to the new South Union Station, and hereafter all trains of that road will arrive at and depart from the new terminal. The change was made without difficulty, but to-morrow it is expected that there may be some delay in running the large number of daily train in addition to those of the two divisions of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

It only remains now for the Providence Division of the latter road to leave the Park Square Station for the new station to complete the quota of roads for which it was built. The transfer of that division, however, will not be made until September.

The Plymouth and Midland divisions of the New Haven used to-day for the first time one of the spans of the big roller lift bridge over the Fort Point channel, just outside the station yards, and the new bridge worked to perfection.

LOBSTERS ARE SCARCE.

The Natural Supply Dying Out and Artificial Propagation Necessary to Prevent Extermination.

From The Bangor Commercial.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the United States Fish Commission to restock the waters along the New England coast with lobsters, the annual supply of 2,500,000 pounds from Maine is nearly exhausted, and the Government, having become alarmed, has sent the Fish Commission steamer Grampus, Capt. Griffin, to this coast to buy female lobsters and transplant them at the hatcheries in Gloucester.

The relative scarcity of this crustacean has caused an increase in price of the canned article in every Maine town, and the prices now are higher than ever before. Fifteen years ago the annual catch of lobsters along the New England coast exceeded 100,000,000, and over 15,000 men were employed in the industry. Of this business Maine furnished more than one-half, but to-day over 90 per cent. of the canned lobsters are brought from the British provinces.

An old lobster fisherman, who for years has followed the business, said the other day that when he began the life lobsters were regarded as a nuisance, because of their interference with fish bait, and often they were destroyed as ruthlessly as crabs are to-day. The farmers along the coast would drive down to the water's edge at low tide and fork them up on their wagons in great numbers. They were then shipped to market and sold at a ridiculously low price—4 cents a pound at wholesale in New York.

The lobster as a dish soon grew in general appreciation, and then the fishermen found more profit in gathering them than trolling for fish. Then the canning factories began to be erected on the coast, and rapidly extended the consumption of the lobsters. As the industry increased the canning factories multiplied, until the high-water mark of the lobster-canning business was reached in about 1888, when the output of the Maine factories was over 2,500,000 pounds, representing a value of $200,000.

To-day the lobster industry has declined to such a point that it may never again play such an important part in the commerce of the country, unless the present object of the Fish Commission is accomplished. The latter established a fish hatchery at Woods Holl, Mass., three years ago, and since it was put in operation one of the vessels belonging to the department at Washington has made annual trips to the Maine coast for seed lobsters to transplant them at the hatchery. Other hatcheries have been put in operation along the coast, but no big results have been obtained.

"The lobster is slow to grow," said the old salt, "and then, too, they have so many enemies in the water that the percentage which ever reaches maturity is necessarily small. In the early days of the lobster industry only large ones were taken by the fishermen. These were so abundant that the small ones were ignored. In those days a single lobster filled two or three cans, while to-day it takes several of the average size to fill the can. Even in the British provinces, where the canning industry thrives the best, most of the large lobsters have been killed, and the managers of the factories calculate upon from three to five lobsters to fill a can. A fifteen-pounder would be a big curiosity. Only a month ago a lobster weighing eighteen pounds was taken near Portland, and it was such a curiosity that it was sent to a museum in Boston. There is a lobster preserved in the Smithsonian Institution that weighed eighteen pounds when it was captured, and those who have seen it declare that it was a young one who had not attained its full growth when taken.

"Reliable records show that specimens weighing from thirty to thirty-five pounds were captured. Such a lobster would measure nearly five feet long, including claws, and prove a mighty formidable antagonist for one in the water."

Capt. Griffin of the Grampus says he had no trouble in getting enough female lobsters from the fishermen. The steamer takes a trip each day to the fishing grounds and buys up all the female lobsters at a good price. The fishermen are much more willing to catch female lobsters than they were some years ago, on account of the high price paid by the Government for them. Formerly the men would take a female with eggs attached, and, scraping the eggs from her, release her. The eggs were considered as much of a delicacy as shad roe nowadays.

"The work of catching the lobster is nothing compared with the hatching," said Capt. Griffin. "The work of hatching the young ones at the different stations ends about the 1st of July. The female lobster breeds once only in two years, but she makes up for this loss of time by producing a great number of eggs. A ten-inch lobster will produce in one season about 10,000 eggs, while a nineteen-inch one will give over 75,000. It does not, at this rate, require a great number of female lobsters to produce several million eggs a year. New England and Canada make it punishable to capture egg-bearing lobsters.

"We take these eggs to the hatcheries, where they are kept in hatching jars, filled with water heated to the proper temperature, until they hatch out. The young creatures when hatched are less than an inch long, and for a time they swim as ordinary fish. They are turned loose when they are an inch or two long, and then begin their perilous life in the waters of the coast.

"A large percentage of them never pass beyond the stages of infancy, and the few which survive this period are then compelled to face new dangers incident to the shedding process. Every now and then the crustacean finds that he is outgrowing the shell, sheds it, and takes on another one, much as the crab does. This process is dangerous, and for a time the creature is weak and helpless. Every part of the armor must be removed, and in the process the animal becomes weak and thin, and the fishermen do not consider them fit to eat. Before the old shell has been discarded a new thin one has been provided, but it takes a long time to make it of much protective benefit.

"There are few things in the water which can overcome a full-fledged lobster, and he apparently knows it, for he does not hesitate to attack one of his enemies of the days of his infancy, and he squeezes and cracks them with infinite pleasure. He will hunt for fish and clams all day, digging up the mud and cracking the shells of the clams with ease. When clams are scarce the lobsters lie in wait for fish, flounders being particularly welcome."

NERVES OF STEEL.

An Engineer Takes a Nap on an Arch 150 Feet Above Ground.

From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

William Burns, an engineer, created considerable excitement Sunday afternoon by threatening to jump from the highest point of the South Twenty-second Street Bridge. Burns had been celebrating during the day, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon he walked out on the bridge and climbed up through the network of structural iron to the top of the arched span and lay down on the very top of the arch to sleep off his drunk.

The man attracted a large crowd by his peculiar actions. Women were excited lest he would lose his balance and dash out his life by falling to the asphalt floor of the bridge. Men yelled at him to come down and boys were amused at his performance. The matter was reported to Officer J. W. Channing, who went to the bridge and tried to induce Burns to descend from his exalted position. The policeman was no more successful than were the others who had made the same attempt. The man lay stretched at full length along the top of the arch, apparently sound asleep and utterly oblivious of all that was going on below him.

Officer Channing went to the house of Engine Company No. 12 and had Truck C driven down to the bridge, the idea being to run a ladder up to the top of the arch and bring Burns down. When the truck arrived, Burns raised up to a sitting posture, and, leaning over the edge of the arch, called to the men on the truck:

"What are you fellows up to?"

Upon being told he cautioned them not to put themselves to so much trouble.

"If you run that thing up here I'll jump into the river. That's what I'll do," and, shaking his finger at the men who were preparing to raise the ladder, he continued: "Now, mind what I'm telling you; I'll do it sure."

There was determination in the man's eye, and Officer Channing called to the men on the truck to wait a while. The top of the arch is nearly 150 feet high and the officer was convinced that a jump meant sure death. Perhaps the man could be induced to come down himself, he reasoned, and one more effort was made. After some more persuasion Burns said:

"Well, I'll come down if you take that thing away, but I don't see why a fellow can't take a sleep on a free bridge without being bothered."

So Burns crawled down the way he went up, and when he reached the bottom he was cheered by the crowd, which by this time numbered several hundred. Officer Channing took Burns in charge and sent him to the police station on a charge of drunkenness.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Walden.

Thomas Walden, Park Commissioner of Holyoke, Mass., who died in that city on Thursday, was buried yesterday from the home of his son, C. C. Walden, at 893 Union Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Walden was born in this city and was of Huguenot descent. He was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, at the outbreak of the civil war, and was for some time private secretary to Admiral Farragut. At the close of the war he became connected with The New York Paper Trade Journal. He had lived in Holyoke for some years, and was appointed Park Commissioner of that city in 1898.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Father AUGUSTUS FRANSIOLO of the Order of Redemptorists, whose home was in Brooklyn, died yesterday at St. Clement's College, Saratoga.

Mrs. MARY DALE, wife of P. M. Dale of Brooklyn, died at her Summer home at Patchogue, L. I., yesterday. She was fifty-nine years of age. She was a member of the Bedford Equality League, and was an active worker and an advocate of female suffrage. The funeral will take place to-morrow and the interment will be at Patchogue.

MATTHEW McEVOY, a veteran of the Mexican war, died at his home in Clifton, S. I., yesterday. He was seventy years old. He enlisted in 1846 and served with Gen. Winfield Scott. He also served in the Navahoe Indian war and again went to the front in the war of the rebellion. He was appointed janitor of the public school at Clifton twenty-seven years ago and filled that position up to the time of his death.

The Rev. JOHN THOMPSON died on Saturday at his home, 155 Sands Street, Brooklyn. He was forty-five years old and was born in South Devon, England. He was ordained in that country as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination and came to this country about sixteen years ago. He had lived in Brooklyn since that time. He was not regularly attached to any church, but preached in different churches in Brooklyn and Manhattan, principally in the Sands Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Death was due to blood poisoning, which resulted from an injury which he received about two months ago. He leaves a wife. The funeral services will be held to-day at the family home. The burial will be to-morrow.

MARRIED.

RINTOUL—NEWBY.—On Thursday, 20th inst., at the Catholic Apostolic Church, West 57th St., Stephen R. Rintoul and Hope C. Newby.

DIED.

BRADFORD.—At Bradford, Conn., July 21, 1899, Mary E. Bradford.
Funeral from the residence of her niece, Mrs. W. W. Scrugham, Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 P. M.

CLOCK.—At Noroton, Conn., Friday, July 21, Mary Weed, widow of Darrus Clock.
Funeral private, at her late residence, Monday, July 24, at 2 P. M.

GARDINER.—Mary E., widow of John Bray Gardiner, Sunday, July 23, 1899, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. W. Ford, Mount Vernon, N. Y., in the 68th year of her age.
Funeral services at the home of her mother, Mrs. E. B. Garrett, 44 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, July 26, at 4 P. M. Friends invited to attend.

TREMBLEY.—July 21, 1899, Walton Winthrop, son of Chas. W. and Kate Walton Trembley, age 2 years.
Funeral services at residence, Bergen Point, N. J., July 24, 10 A. M.

WERNER.—On July 22, Helen Dorn, beloved wife of Benj. F. Werner.
Funeral Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock, from her late residence, 477 Manhattan Av.

WHEELER.—On July 23, 1899, at his residence, No. 464 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, Henry E. Wheeler, in the 67th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his residence on Tuesday evening, July 25, at 8 o'clock.

WOODRUFF.—On Friday, July 21, at his late residence, Elizabeth, N. J., James Catlin Woodruff, in his 84th year.
Funeral private. Interment at Hartford, Conn., Tuesday, July 25.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 23.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July
ACKERMAN, B., 132 Ridge St.	3	23
AXELROD, Abraham, 54 Ridge St.	35	22
BERKOVITCH, Baila R., 223 Madison	41	21
BUTLER, Roceina B., 363 W. 123d St.	82	22
BURKE, Bridget, 125 Liberty St.	73	20
CANNOWITZ, Rose, 50 Pike St.	2	22
COOGAN, James J., 131 W. 100th St.	35	22
COHEN, Morris, 34 Chrystie St.	1	22
CHIARELLI, Caterina, 235 Mulberry	1	22
COWLEY, John M., 134 W. 50th St.	4	23
CAGNOLATI, Maria E., 45 Sullivan	65	2
ENGERMULLER, L., 307 E. 89th St.	3	22
EISENBERG, David, 157 Monroe St.	29	22
FIRUGES, George, 1,355 Park Row	60	21
FOLTZER, Charles, 1,524 Avenue A.	45	20
GREENBERG, Clara, 103 Orchard St.	36	21
GEISMAN, Augusta, Chattanooga, Tenn.	54	21
HOHENTHAL, Bertha, 200 E. 52d St.	66	21
HAHN, Grace, 237 E. 114th St.	18	22
JOHNSON, Willie C., 115 W. 90th St.	45	22
KADGIK, Isaac, 185 Henry St.	51	22
LATIMER, W. F., 66 Jefferson St.	39	21
LEWIN, Johanna, 308 E. 70th St.	28	22
LIMAN, George, 136 E. 18th St.	45	23
MARCUS, Benny, 119 Essex St.	2	22
MOORE, Tobias, 322 E. 93d St.	60	22
MILLER, Christ, 421 E. 74th St.	24	22
McCARTHY, Mary G., 246 E. 23d St.	23	22
McAVOY, John, 318 Greenwich St.	41	21
McCABE, Roger, 313 E. 93d St.	65	21
McGRATH, Ann, 222 W. 116th St.	83	21
NEWMAN, Julius, 840 2d Av.	46	22
NEVIN, Ellen, 297 Rivington St.	63	21
ORENBACH, Hyman, 236 E. 89th St.	1	23
PENOVITZ, Anna, 126 Hester St.	5	22
PERMESSLER, Bertha, 312 Broome	24	22
PESSAGNO, A., 111 Thompson St.	3	22
POLICASTRO, R., Woodhaven, L. I.	37	22
QUINN, Mary A., 336 W. 11th St.	24	23
RUPP, Conrad, 541 E. 85th St.	73	21
SLATTERY, John, 155 Henry St.	33	20
SOLOVITZ, Rachael, 27 Orchard St.	1	22
STRAFFORD, Ann, 454 W. 48th St.	59	21
SPARBARO, Paolo, 60 Mulberry St.	24	23
TYRRELL, T. J., 246 W. 25th St.	46	22
TIERNEY, John, 637 11th St.	49	22
WEINBERG, Betsy, 3 Market St.	8	21
WOLPE, Jachwit, 112 Chrystie St.	38	22
WRIGHT, Edward, 2,099 2d Av.	30	22
ZEITER, Frederick, 118 Avenue D.	32	20

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July
ARRENT, Karl, E. D. Hospital	29	21
ARBEELY, Khalil J., 20 Hamilton Av	40	21
ANNENBERG, Betsy 35 Moore St.	1	22
BECHT, Barbara, 185 Ellery St.	1	21
BROWER, Stanley A., 578 Bainbridge	1	22
BARTSCH, Edward, 1,098 Pacific St.	1	22
BERNARD, Antonina, 497 Logan St.	1	22
BOVE, Carmine 274 Bond St.	1	22
CRUISE, Jane, 525 Clinton St.	1	22
CLARK, Anne, 952 2d Av.	1	22
COHN, Michael, 43 Boerum St.	1	23
CLARK, Sarah, Kings Co. Almshouse	59	20
CASPER, Virginia, 21 Cooper St.	1	21
CARBERRY, Bridget, 135 No. Elliott	72	21
DREELY, Eliza, 102 Sands St.	1	21
DOCK, Rudolph T., 265 Covert St.	36	21
DREW, Lydia B., 172 Pearl St.	1	22
ECKERT, Catharine, St. Cartharine's Hospital	75	21
EBELING, Emma, 1,660 Atlantic Av.	1	22
FALCK, Marie F., Steamship Bandernesia, Sandy Hook	1	22
FRENCH, Julius, 96th St. and Shore Road	1	22
FITT, George, 12 Reid Av.	1	22
FAMALITIE, Cammelo, 661 Gates Av.	2	22
FITZGERALD, Mary, 65 Ten Eyck St.	1	22
GODAYTS, Veronica, 257 Powers St.	1	22
GARRISON, Cecil, 239 Broadway	27	20
GWYNNE, Charles, 670 President St.	63	21
GLOVER, Fannie M., 36 So. 10th St.	71	21
HUNT, Elizabeth, L. I. State Hosp.	98	21
HEHR, August C., 319 Union St.	15	21
HANLEY, Marie C., 47 Garnet St.	1	22
HEINBOCKEL, Adelheid, 87 Bleecker	45	22
HAYES, Edward, Home for Aged	50	22
HUMPHRIES, Marguerite, 53 Skillman	1	22
JENNINGS, David T., 118 Grand St.	3	22
KOSTER, Dora M., 3 Russell St.	1	19
KAUFMAN, Fannie, 99 Manhattan Av	1	22
KAVANAGH, Michael, Homeop. Hosp	38	22
KILLEEN, Elizabeth, 450 3d St.	1	22
KOSSMANN, Bernard, 333 Evergreen Av.	1	22
KING, Maria, 86 Amity St.	34	21
KENNELLY, Johanna, 156 India St.	68	21
LORDEN, Rosa, 373 Ralph St.	28	21
LARGE, Charles H., 384 2d St.	1	21
MURPHY, Thomas J., 259 Kingsland Av.	32	21
MAUTLER, Dora, 96 Stockton St.	1	22
MULHOLLAND, John J., 148 52d St.	1	22
McGOVERN, Catharine, St. Peter's Hospital	58	21
McGOWAN, Catharine, 168 Berry St.	1	22
McGRANE, Peter, 155 Hudson Av.	60	20
McGUIRK Charles, St. Catharine's Hospital	23	20
McCORMACK, Kate, 240 Pearl St.	20	21
McGRAIL, Joseph A., 479 Fulton St.	1	22
McVILLA, William, L. I. College Hos.	22	21
NULTY, Susan, 38 41st St.	53	21
NELSON, Charles G., 212 Troy Av.	1	20
PASCOE, John J., 22 Ocean Place	1	22
PAPA, Baby, L. I. College Hospital	1	21
QUINN, Augustine E., 88 Dean St.	50	21
REED, John H., Skidmore Lane, Canarsie	44	22
RAINER, Ludwig, 136 George St.	42	22
RAATZ, Ludwiga, 188 Dupont St.	1	22
RADYMAKER, William, 1,971 Broadway	1	22
RICKS, Grisel, Kings Co. Hospital	16	19
ROSS, Paul B., 451 Gold St.	1	22
SIMPSON, Thomas, 23 Emerson Pl.	17	21
SMITH, William, Kings Co. Almshouse	68	22
SCHNEPP, William, 371 Johnson Av.	1	21
SASSANO, Angelo M., 84 Vesta Av.	1	22
STASSEWSKI, Frank, 22 Newell St.	45	22
TEMAN, Jennie, 105 Graham Av.	1	21
VAN BUREN, Lilian W., 34 Prospect Place	28	20
WEDEKIND, Michael, 388 So. 4th St.	1	21
WELSH, John J., 31 Hicks St.	1	20
WISCHERTH, Barbara, 57 Troutman	70	21

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL **BONDS**
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK.
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
ST. PAUL BUILDING.
222 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kühne, Frank Curtiss, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard, W. Seward Webb.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1900, viz.:

Nos. 26, 169, 557, 702, 713, 731, 763, 1121, 1407, 1814, 1980, 2622, 2805, 2946, 3194, 3351, 3391, 3504, 3506, 3715, 4101, 4204, 4245.

The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1900, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17th, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

International Banking & Trust Co.
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital paid in . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $500,000

Entire Capital Invested in New York City 3½ Per Cent. Bonds.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Corporation, commercial, and private accounts, subject to check and payable through Clearing House, accepted and interest paid on their daily balances.
Commercial and other paper discounted or purchased and loans made on Corporate Securities, Foreign Exchange, Warehouse Receipts, Bills of Lading, Life Insurance Policies, and Real Estate.
Exchange bought and sold and Circular and Commercial Letters of Credit issued.

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations, and as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Curator, Trustee, Receiver, and Assignee. Also acts as Trustee under mortgages, debentures, trust deeds, &c.
Undertakes the organization, consolidation, and reorganization of corporations.
Undertakes the collection of rents, interests, dividends, coupons, mortgages, debentures, and bonds; and takes entire charge of real and personal estates.

OFFICERS:
STEWART BROWNE, President.
JOSEPH T. LOW, W. H. CHESEBROUGH, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN B. DUER, T. H. FROEHLICH, } Secretaries.
M. F. WALSH, Assistant Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frank Rockefeller, George Crocker, Robert A. Chesebrough, H. B. Hollins, Charles R. Flint, Stewart Browne, Edward E. McCall, Alfred S. Heidelbach, E. F. C. Young, Joseph T. Low, Frederic R. Coudert, W. H. Llewellyn, Alfred M. Hoyt, Benjamin F. Tracy, John K. Cowen, J. G. Jenkins, Sidney F. Tyler, Clarence B. Davison, Turner A. Beall, John D. Wing, Theo. H. Price, Oakleigh Thorne, Percival Knauth, Edward W. Scott, Maxwell Woodhull, John McAnerney, Andrew Hamilton, R. Lancaster Williams, R. L. Edwards, F. R. Coudert, Jr., W. Howard Gilder, J. W. Middendorf, John Hone, E. C. Potter, Ernst Thalmann, W. H. Chesebrough, Alfred R. Pick, Marshall S. Driggs, George W. Elkins, Elias A. de Lima, Bernard Baruch, Leonard Lewisohn.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
Capital Paid In..............$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 500,000
ALLOWS interest on deposits.
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Registrar and Transfer Agents.
Collects incomes for persons residing in foreign countries.
FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES for the Island of Cuba. Branches at SANTIAGO and HAVANA. CUBAN EXCHANGE and COLLECTIONS.
OFFICERS:
ALVAH TROWBRIDGE...........President
HEMAN DOWD.............Vice-President
S. L. CONKLIN.................Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Orders solicited for purchase or sale of STOCKS and GRAIN for investment or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent.
Six per cent. interest allowed on funds received on deposit and rates for carrying stock never to exceed six per cent.
Dealer in HIGH GRADE MUNICIPAL AND STREET RAILWAY BONDS.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 and 34 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES
621 BROADWAY, CABLE BUILDING.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
ON PARLE FRANCAIS, SE HABLA ESPANOL. MAN SPRICHT DEUTSCH.
Special Ladies' department at Branch Offices.
DAILY MARKET LETTER and SPECIAL REPORTS issued to present and prospective customers. Out of town accounts a specialty.
Telephone 2556 Broad.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 5% LAND GRANT BONDS.

The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.

The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.

Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.

R. B. ANGUS, GEO. M. CLARK, JOHN TURNBULL, } Trustees.
Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 2, 27, 356, 388, 700, 769, 787, 910, 1009, 1031, 1087, 1160, 1168, 1572, 1739, 2102, 2774, 3527, 3713, 3814,

and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 18, 1899.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

C. I. Hudson & Co.,
34 AND 36 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
TRADE IN
Chicago & Alton
NEW 3% BONDS,
WHEN ISSUED.
ALSO
Chicago & Alton
PARTICIPATING CERTIFICATES.
We have opened a fully equipped Branch Office at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Talbot J. Taylor & Company,
Bankers and Brokers,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

PARTIES WHO CAN CONTROL STOCK SPECULATORS' accounts address STOCK BROKER, Box 132 Herald, Down Town.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION OF THE NEW investment to W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.
On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

National Wall Paper Company,
416-418-420-422 BROOME STREET,
Corner Elm Street,
New York, N. Y.
The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on August 1st, 1899.
Checks will be mailed from this office.
Transfer Books will be closed on July 27th, 1899, and reopen on August 2d, 1899.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due August 1, 1899, and will reopen August 1 at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, July 24, 1899, at 3 o'clock preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1899, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 15, 1899.

New Amsterdam Gas Company.
The First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, maturing August 1st, 1899, together with the interest due thereon, will be paid on and after that date upon delivery of the same to the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
JAMES JOURDAN, President.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The German-American Bank,
New York, July 17, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 2.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Pacific Company. Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at its office, No. 4 Montgomery Street, in the City of San Francisco, California, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to consider and act upon the question of the approval of the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the sum of $200,000,000, and of the action of the Board of Directors of the said Company in respect to such increase in said Capital Stock.
San Francisco, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the President,
E. C. WRIGHT,
Clerk and Secretary.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$9,060,641
Week ended July 22, 1898	7,000,552
From Jan. 1, 1899	293,773,680
From Jan. 1, 1898	246,552,195

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 18, 1899	$7,162,040
Week ended July 19, 1898	7,922,410
From Jan. 1, 1899	252,601,838
From Jan. 1, 1898	272,037,948

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$102,752
Week ended July 22, 1898	39,969
From Jan. 1, 1899	8,057,160
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,999,851

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$2,475
Week ended July 22, 1898	13,408
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,274,901
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,648,097

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	17,217,741

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$100,277
Week ended July 22, 1898	26,561
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,351,754

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$98,209
Week ended July 22, 1898	58,669
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,105,309
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,423,096

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$845,435
Week ended July 22, 1898	879,970
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,258,162
From Jan. 1, 1898	24,434,107

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$747,226
Week ended July 22, 1898	821,301
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,152,853
From Jan. 1, 1898	23,011,011

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$200,961
Week ended July 22, 1898	98,638
From Jan. 1, 1899	10,162,469
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,422,947

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$847,910
Week ended July 22, 1898	893,378
From Jan. 1, 1899	52,533,063
From Jan. 1, 1898	29,082,204

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 21, 1899	$646,949
Week ended July 22, 1898	794,740
From Jan. 1, 1899	42,370,594

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	41,340,743

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Developments favorable to the security market are due. Announcements of important accomplishments from important quarters may be expected. There has been some waiting upon money market conditions, but in the view of influential interests there is no further occasion for apprehension over a scarcity of funds or squeezes in rates. During the present week it may be that official statements of unexpected consequence will be forthcoming.

The fact that the anthracite coal deal, so much forecast, is to go over till next Winter, will expedite rather than delay the progress of other impending transactions of magnitude affecting the Eastern trunk line railroads. It may be found shortly, for example, that while President M. E. Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Big Four has not accepted a New York Trusteeship—as Western dispatches have been stating—he may resign his present posts, (to be succeeded possibly by an officer of the Erie,) and there may be even predictions that he will accept the Presidency of the New York, New Haven and Hartford if President Clark is to resign.

***

In the new Pennsylvania-New York Central alliance developments of prime importance may be disclosed officially, though of such extraordinary consequence are the plans under way it may be that the policy of secrecy may be adhered to as closely as possible.

It will prove of much more than ordinarily interesting to Wall Street and the railroad world if it shall appear that the long projected and partly built North River Tunnel is to pass into the control of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mr. J. P. Morgan. The tunnel corporation is being reorganized, and one of the firms of attorneys engaged actively in the readjustment of its affairs, arranging to advance its construction forthwith, has its headquarters in Wall Street and is recognized as having especially close professional relations with Mr. Morgan. Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson is at the head of it.

Through the acquisition of that project there could be early accomplishment of the purpose attributed to Mr. Vanderbilt of a direct connection of New York Central and Pennsylvania tracks—the virtual binding of the two great systems physically into one. This enterprise is the biggest of any yet publicly attributed to Mr. Vanderbilt, and its actual establishment can be brought about perhaps quicker, and thus more satisfactorily, through use of the tunnel already partly constructed than by taking up another project where franchise rights might have to be fought over.

Such a tunnel connection will, of course, bring the West Shore system into much closer physical relations with the New York Central. It would materially advance Mr. Vanderbilt's idea that the West Shore can be most profitably operated as the freight branch of the system, while New York Central's tracks can be relieved to the vast advantage of passenger traffic. It is estimated—officially—that the saving in lighterage alone by the New York Central in New York Harbor would more than pay interest on bonds issued to build a tunnel, taking into no account whatever the tremendous gains in transportation time on business of the Central and the Pennsylvania now crossing or going around the city.

***

Mr. Russell Sage is credited with having outgeneraled the magnates of the Standard Oil Company. They perhaps can use less amiable characterization. Having obtained a new favorable oil contract for his local gas company, along with the expectation that he would come to agreeable terms with the Consolidated Gas Company, in which the Messrs. Rockefeller are dominant, the bland veteran explains that he really was misunderstood; that he didn't think the gas war was so to be settled at all—that he is very sorry, but guesses the fight will have to go on. It may be this incident which is responsible for the quotation in Wall Street of Consolidated Directors to the effect that the low price for gas in New York may not yet be reached.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
July 20, 1899	£32,818,951	......
July 21, 1898	36,244,853	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
July 20, 1899	76,469,508	48,215,922
July 21, 1898	74,993,018	49,531,470
BANK OF GERMANY.		
July 20, 1899	27,122,000	13,972,000
July 21, 1898	27,868,000	14,356,000
RUSSIA.		
July 20, 1899	94,566,000	5,369,000
July 21, 1898	111,258,000	4,413,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
July 20, 1899	36,334,000	12,736,000
July 21, 1898	34,892,000	12,638,000
SPAIN.		
July 20, 1899	12,960,000	13,539,000
July 21, 1898	10,158,000	5,072,000
ITALY.		
July 20, 1899	15,107,000	2,002,000
July 21, 1898	14,911,000	1,932,000
NETHERLANDS.		
July 20, 1899	3,164,000	6,090,000
July 21, 1898	3,536,000	6,931,000
BELGIUM.		
July 20, 1899	2,948,000	1,474,000
July 21, 1898	2,896,000	1,448,000
Total for the week	£301,489,459	£103,397,929
Total preceding week	301,123,467	103,148,151
Corresponding date last year	316,856,871	96,322,470

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 23.—The market maintains a favorable position. A fair business was done last week in yarns at full prices, but only the most favorite spinnings got an advance of 1-16. The sales were about equal to the production. The cloth market was strong. The Indian demand continued, Calcutta buying light lines of miscellaneous gray, bleached, and finished goods, Bombay taking shirtings and other standard cloths, Madras wide cloths, and Karachi narrow shirtings and fancy cloths. China placed large orders for shirtings, sheetings, and specialties. South America continued to make fair purchases of assorted goods. The home trade was excellent. The bulk of the business of the week was done for long delivery.

Gladbach reports continued dullness, the market being glutted with yarns, which are offered at the same figures as rule in Manchester. At Mulhouse there has been an improving cloth business. Advices from Rouen say the market is quiet, with prices firmly held. French spinners have agreed to work short time for three months longer.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61.

Bar silver in London was 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 554,200.49 ounces of silver bullion.

LAST YEAR'S IMPORTATIONS.

Articles for Manufacturing and Food Stuffs Not Produced Here the Principal Items of Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Articles required in manufacturing and food stuffs not produced in the United States form the largest items of the increase in importations in the fiscal year just ended. The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement covering all articles or classes of articles of which the importation increased or decreased as much as $1,000,000. This statement shows an increase of importations in nearly all articles of foreign production required by American manufacturers. Unmanufactured fibres, raw silk, crude rubber, bar and block tin, hides and skins, undressed furs, cabinet and other woods, unmanufactured tobacco, and chemicals for use in manufacturing all show a heavy increase, wool being the only important item of material for the factory which shows a reduction in imports.

In the ten great classes of material imported for the use of manufacturers—fibres, silk, rubber, hides, furs, tin, copper, tobacco, wood, and chemicals—the increase amounts to about $30,000,000, though the reduction of several million dollars in wool brings the net increase in manufacturers' materials to something less than that figure. In food stuffs, the principal increases are in sugar, tropical fruits, and cacao, the aggregate increase in these being above $30,000,000. The very heavy importations of sugar just prior to the enactment of the tariff law of 1897 made the sugar importations of 1898 extremely light, so that those of 1899 show an increase of 50 per cent. in quantity over those of 1898, but were still many million pounds less than those of 1897.

Among manufactured goods the finer grades of cotton, silk, and fibres show the largest increase, though matting, chinaware, dressed furs, and spirits are slightly in excess of last year. Diamonds and jewelry show the largest increase among the articles classed as luxuries. This is believed to be due in part at least to a reduction of duty under the act of 1897, which was made in the belief that it would reduce smuggling, and thus bring within the operations of the customs law many million dollars' worth of this class of goods which formerly escaped taxation.

In manufactured goods there has been a decrease in imports in a number of important articles which come in competition with American manufactures, especially in woolen goods and tin plate. Coffee also shows a decrease of about $10,000,000 in value of importations, largely due, however, to the decrease in price rather than in quantity, the average price per pound in 1899 being more than 10 per cent. below that of 1898; while there is also a slight reduction in the quantity imported, owing to the very heavy imports of last year.

The following table includes the articles or classes of articles in which the imports of the year show an increase or decrease of as much as $1,000,000, and compares the imports of the year with those of the two preceding years:

Comparative Imports for 1897, 1898, and 1899.

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Chemicals	$44,948,752	$41,470,773	$42,668,731
Chinaware	9,977,297	6,687,360	7,592,995
Cocoa	2,997,866	3,715,629	5,360,116
Coffee	81,544,384	65,067,631	55,274,646
Copper 'n bars, &c.	999,824	3,077,835	5,604,839
Cotton manufactures	34,429,363	27,267,300	32,053,511
Fibers, unmanufactured	12,336,418	13,446,186	20,290,727
Fibers, manufactures of	32,546,867	21,899,794	25,132,495
Fruits and nuts	17,126,932	14,566,950	18,317,201
Furs, undressed	2,938,979	3,832,003	5,645,580
Furs, and manufactures of	3,076,125	4,048,869	5,211,019
Hides and skins	27,863,026	37,068,952	41,988,045
Household and personal effects	2,438,363	1,779,055	3,112,885
India rubber and gutta percha	17,558,163	25,545,391	31,876,342
Jewelry and precious stones	3,559,567	10,388,880	17,649,446
Matting	3,922,003	1,437,171	2,651,106
Silk, unmanufactured	18,918,283	32,110,066	32,479,627
Silk, manufactures of	25,199,067	23,523,665	25,105,482
Spirits	3,850,114	2,134,794	3,144,619
Sugar	99,066,181	60,472,749	94,964,120
Tin in bars, pigs, &c.	6,535,852	8,776,151	11,843,357
Tin plate	5,344,638	3,809,148	2,613,564
Tobacco, leaf	9,584,155	7,488,608	9,900,033
Wool, raw	53,243,191	16,783,692	8,322,897
Wool, manufactures	49,162,992	14,823,771	13,831,967

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, July 23.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 2,032,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 2,811,000 pesetas.

SANTIAGO'S FEVER WAR.

Drastic Measures Taken by Gen. Wood to Stamp Out the Disease—The Troops Promptly Removed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 12.—It would be expressing it very mildly to say that Gen. Wood was surprised and shocked at the situation which confronted him when he arrived from Boston on Monday morning. Instead of a few soldiers in isolated camps recovering from fever which had been controlled before it became epidemic, he found the chief city of his province thoroughly infected, with a record of about 150 cases of yellow fever of a malignant type and thirty deaths, nearly all the victims being Americans, soldiers and citizens.

In his own house in the suburbs he found a servant with the fever. Two clerks from his office had been taken over to the yellow fever hospital on the island, cases had developed in three American hotels which were still open and doing business, and two medical officers, a Commissary Major, and a large number of soldiers were dead.

Gen. Wood acted promptly, and the army and public were soon made aware of the arrival of the chief by the vigorous orders issued directing the removal of division headquarters to Cristo and of the troops to Songo, both mountain villages, where the yellow fever is practically impossible.

When the fever broke out in the old Spanish barracks, soon after the departure of Gen. Wood for the North, four or five days elapsed before all the troops in the infected quarters were removed to camp in the immediate neighborhood. It took less than one day to get the entire division headquarters, with furniture, books, records, large quantities of Quartermaster and commissary supplies, horses, mules, wagons, and impedimenta by the trainload, bundled off to Cristo, and business of the various departments was hardly interrupted. The entire actual work of moving was accomplished before the orders were actually published. To-day the troops were moved to Songo in the same manner, and no one is left to represent the Army of the United States except a few immune clerks and a company of the Fifth Infantry at Morro, five miles away.

Gen. Wood's orders prohibit all officers, soldiers, and Government employes entering the City of Santiago unless especially authorized to do so; provide for a board of medical officers to take charge of yellow fever patients in and about the City of Santiago, and establish various sanitary regulations for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

The city seems in an excellent sanitary condition, considering the crowded population. Major Barber, Chief of the Sanitary Department, estimates that more than half a million cubic yards of filth have been removed since the American occupation. Tons of disinfectants are used daily, and in the lower sections large quantities of oil and sulphur are burned in the streets and courtyards.

It is difficult to account for the epidemic so early in the season. Yellow fever is general during the wet season, but now the weather is dry and hot, and the newly asphalted streets, which are swept carefully every day give the city as clean and healthy an appearance as Washington or Denver. Gen. Wood is strong in his belief that the fever can be quickly and surely exterminated by the energetic methods adopted.

MANILA AND CUBAN SHIPPING.

Statistics of the Number of Vessels Entering and Clearing Ports.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following statement, prepared by the War Department, shows the number of vessels that entered and cleared from the Port of Manila during the month of May, 1899:

"Total number of vessels entered, 31, all of which were steamers. Of the nations represented 10 were American, 16 were English, 2 were German, 2 were Norwegian, and 1 was Spanish.

"The total tonnage of the American vessels entered was 10,512; English, 20,720; German, 1,511; Norwegian, 1,469; Spanish, 2,941.

"The total number of vessels cleared was 98; 1 was a sailing vessel and 27 of the number steam vessels. Of the vessels cleared 16 were English, 5 were American, 2 German, 2 Norwegian, and 3 Spanish. The total net tons of the American vessels cleared was 2,867; English, 18,882; Norwegian, 1,468; German, 1,515; Spanish, 8,674.

"In the coastwise trade 73 vessels entered the Port of Manila during May, consisting of 22 sailing and 51 steam vessels, with a total tonnage of 33,008. There cleared from the Port of Manila for other ports in the Philippines during the month 42 vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, consisting of 34 steam vessels and 8 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 18,833."

Statistics of Cuban shipping for the month of May, prepared by the War Department, are as follows:

"Number of coasting vessels entered, 933; cleared, 878; foreign vessels entered, 397; cleared, 381. Total coastwise tonnage entered, 140,501; cleared, 133,821; total foreign tonnage entered, 487,837; cleared, 479,869.

"Havana leads in both tonnage entered and cleared, with practically one-half the entire tonnage of the island for that month. Santiago is second, Cienfuegos third, Matanzas fourth, Sagua la Grande fifth, and Cardenas sixth."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅞
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	28.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06⅛
Lard, prime	5.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.75
Butter, Western creamery	.18

CHICAGO, July 22.—Flour easy; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3.10@$3.30; Spring specials, $4; hard patents, $3.50@$3.60; soft patents, $3.30@$3.40; bakers', $1.80@$2.40; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@69½c; No. 2 red, 71¼c; No. 2 corn, 31¼@32¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 39¼c; No. 2 oats, 24¾c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 24@24½c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 1 flaxseed, 99c; Northwestern, $1.02½; prime timothy seed, $2.25@$2.45; contract clover, $6.50; mess pork, per bbl, $8.50@$9.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.40@$5.52½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅜@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.64.

COTTON.—There was only a Saturday market for cotton futures, and generally weak at that. The cause of the weakness was more directly traced to rains in localities heretofore threatened with drought, and some of them known to be actually suffering seriously for the need of moisture. The market opened steady at a decline of 1@2 points and further declined 3@4 points. The market closed barely steady at a net decline of 5@7 points. Spot cotton closed quiet and unchanged; middling upland quoted, 6 3-16c; middling Gulf, 6 7-16c; sales, 200 bales, for export.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.52	5.52	5.52	5.50@5.52
August	5.54	5.54	5.52	5.52@5.53
September	5.58	5.58	5.57	5.55@5.56
October	5.71	5.71	5.68	5.68@5.69
November	5.76	5.76	5.73	5.72@5.74
December	5.80	5.80	5.78	5.77@5.78
January	5.85	5.85	5.82	5.81@5.82
February	..	..	..	5.84@5.86
March	5.92	5.92	5.88	5.88@5.89
April	5.93	5.93	5.93	5.91@5.93
May	5.97	5.98	5.97	5.95@5.96

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Spot cotton steady; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales; middling upland, 3⅜d; futures opened quiet, partial 1-64d advance; closed quiet to ½@1-64d net advance. December-January, 3.15v; January-February, 3.15b; February-March, 3.16s; March-April, 3.16½b; April-May, 3.17½s; May-June, 3.18b; July, 3.19b; July-August, 3.19s; August-September, 3.18s; September-October, 3.17s; October-November, 3.16s; November-December, 3.15b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	75 9-16	75⅝	75½	75½
September	75⅞	76⅛	75 11-16	75¾
December	77⅞	78	77⅝	77⅝
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	34⅞
September	37½	37½	37¼	37¼
December	36½	36½	36¼	36¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	70⅞	71 1-16	70⅝	70¾
December	72⅝	72 15-16	72½	72⅝
May	75½	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛
Corn—				
September	32⅛	32 3-16	31⅞	31¾
December	30⅞	30 9-16	29 13-16	30
May	31⅞	31⅞	31 3-16	31¼
Oats—				
September	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19⅝
December	20⅛	20 3-16	20	20
May	21⅞	22	21⅝	21⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Higher prices prevailed in the wheat market yesterday, but were not fully maintained at best point owing to a season of realizing, which took place near the close, breaking prices ½c from top point, although they were still ½@⅝c above the previous night's close. The upturn was almost wholly a result of a short scare started by reports of excessive heat in the Northwest. Local houses covered very freely during the first hour, but eventually finding an abundance of wheat for sale at the advance, ceased their demands and, without support from any other sources, the market eased off sharply. Liverpool only declined ⅛@⅜d in response to weak news from this side.

DULUTH, July 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 72⅝c; July, 72⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70c; July, 70c; September, 69⅝c; December, 70⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c; No. 3 Spring, 63c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.—Close: Wheat in store, No. 1 Northern, July, 67c; September, 67½c; December, 68⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 66⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 71c.

CORN—No. 2 corn quoted 36⅞c, elevator, 37⅝c delivered, and 37⅛c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 29¼c; No. 3 oats, 28½c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track, mixed, 29@30½c; track, white, 30@36c; No. 2 white clips, 31c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60⅝c, spot; State rye, 56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 40c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 46@50c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$3.85; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.05@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $18.15@$18.25, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.45. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, coarse, 77@78c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.85@$16, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.50; middling, $16@$18; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $15@$15.30, bulk, and $15.50@$16, sacks; oil meal, $24.50@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$27@$29. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 6c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs 6⅝c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼@7½c; 10 lb, 6⅞c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 5⅜c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; Western greens, 10c, Western S. P., 10¼c; city greens, 9⅝@10c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4⅝@4½c; country, 4½@4⅝c. LARD—$5.75; city lard, $5.25@$5.30; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $5.90; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4⅞c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Beef—Extra India mess, steady, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Lard—American refined, in pails, 28s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, 28s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 54s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, steady, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s. 6d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, firm, 43s. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 23s; Australia in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, July-August, steady, 15s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 32s; resin, 4s.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazilian coffee futures opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, and subsequently showed a rather weak undertone, cables being unsatisfactory, and receipts at Rio and Santos heavier than at any time this season. The Havre and Hamburg markets were both lower. It was reported that there was some investment buying in Havre, where sales reached 40,000 bags for the day. No changes were reported in prices at Rio and Santos, except that the exchange rate was 1-32d lower at Rio, making the figure 8¼d. The local market ruled very quiet, with sales of 500 bags on the opening call, and for the entire session 8,250 bags. United States warehouse deliveries were slightly larger, but the open market for spot Brazilian coffee was very dull and entirely nominal on the basis of 5⅞c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, and 6⅝c for jobbing parcels. The market for futures closed steady at net unchanged prices to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	4.30@4.40
August	..	..	..	4.30@4.40
September	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40@4.45
October	..	..	..	4.45@4.50
November	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50@4.55
December	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85@4.90
January	..	..	..	4.90@4.95
February	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95@5.00
March	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00@5.05
April	..	..	..	5.05@5.10
May	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.10@5.15
June	..	..	..	5.15@5.25

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 6$000; receipts, 51,000 bags; stock, 467,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. prices declined ¼ pfennig; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened barely steady at ¼f decline; at 12 M., unchanged; sales, 40,000 bags; January, 33.25; February, 33.50; March, 33.75; April, 34; May, 34; June, 34.25; July, 32; August, 32; September, 32.25; October, 32.50; November, 32.75; December, 33. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 6$525; exchange, 8¼d; receipts, 17,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 8,000 bags; stock, 221,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3¾c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.70, and in bulk $5.20; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.65, and in bulk $5.15; refined, cases, $8.70; crude naphtha cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26½@27c; off Summer yellow, 25½@26c; butter grades, 30@32c; prime white, 29½@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 44@45c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.75; Southern, No. 2 soft, $18; steel rails, $29; pig-iron warrants, $14; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $30; exchange lead, $4.55; spelter, $6.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.15; tar oil, barrels, $3.75; spirits of turpentine, 43@43½c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2; M, $2.25@$2.30; N, $2.70; W G, $3; W W, $3.20.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.—Turpentine steady at 39c; sales none. Resin firm; sales none.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 22.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; receipts, 279 casks. Crude turpentine, $1.35, $2, and $2.10; receipts, 830 casks. Resin steady, 90@95c; receipts, 497 casks. Tar, $1.40; receipts, 128 casks.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 22.—Spirits of turpentine, 40c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—CALVES—None on sale; veals, 9@10½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep dull and lower; lambs firm; sheep, $3@$4.50; lambs, $5.25@$7.12½. HOGS—None for sale; nominally steady.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Leventritt, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.
1—Howard Lockwood & Co. vs. City Government Pub. Co.
2—Altworth vs. Flynn.
3—Fallon vs. Faber.
4—N. Y. Condensed Milk vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
5—McTaggart vs. Eastmans Co. of N. Y.
6—Courtney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Worthington vs. London Guarantee & Accident Co.
8—Sturcke vs. Eglee.
9—Fellerman vs. Goldberg.
10—Christiansen vs. Mendham.
11—McCobb vs. Christiansen.
12—Courtney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Nicholson vs. Grossman.
14—Banton vs. Torrey.
15—Scott vs. Brown.
16—Rogers vs. Sattler.
17—Routenberg vs. Schweitzer.
18—Anderson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
19—Bennett vs. Budweiser Brewing Co.
20—Bennett vs. Nick.

Appeal from order of City Court.
1—Altworth vs. Flynn.

Appeals from judgments of City Court.
1—Quantmeyer vs. J. H. Mohlman Co.
2—Copp vs. Colorado Coal & Iron Co.
3—Hackett vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Appeals from Municipal Courts.
1—Monaco vs. Boyd.
2—Solomon vs. Weisberg
3—Wolf vs. Gross.
5—Craven vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
6—Ellison vs. Ash.
7—Same vs. Jacobs.
8—McColgan vs. Katz.
9—McKiernan vs. Ballin.
10—Donaldson vs. Alexander.
11—Willis vs. Rose.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Bang vs. McEvoy.
14—Simon vs. Met. St. Ry.
16—Rusher vs. Brennan.
17—Hughes vs. Journeymen Horseshoers' Protective Union, &c.
18—McCorologue vs. McCaffrey.
19—Lippman vs. Blumenthal.
20—Gignoux vs. Baird.
21—Jackson vs. Klinger.
22—Hollander vs. Met. St. Ry.
23—Michel vs. Geyer.
24—Higgins vs. Cohn.
25—Currier vs. Roseff.
26—Jack vs. Dunn.
27—Seaman vs. Fleishman.
28—N. Y. Condensed Milk Co. vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
29—Cunningham vs. Met. St. Ry.
30—Mutual Bank vs. Burrill.
31—City of N. Y. vs. Union Ry.
32—Cady vs. 3d Av. R. R.
33—King vs. Kaim.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Pareira vs. Wales.
2—Sheehan vs. McMahon
3—Davis vs. Stein.
4—Marsh vs. Maye.
5—In re United Veal and Mutton Co.
6—Boyd vs. Behlmer.
7—Clason vs. Kraatz.
8—Lenehan vs. College of St. Francis Xavier
9—Seymour vs. Wunderlich
10—Kelly vs. Dolan.
11—Reeb vs. Payne.
12—Siebert vs. Brownold.
13—Mutual Bank vs. Moscham.
14—Matter of New York Realty Bond Exchange, &c., Co.
15—People vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
16—People ex rel. Levy vs. Whalen.
17—Matter of Arion Cabinet Co.
18—Human vs. Human.
19—Parsons vs. Webb.
20—Diradoorian vs. Diradoorian.
21—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Ass'n.
22—Lipser vs. Dorfman.
23—Inter State Advertising Co. vs. Peters.
24—Matter of Concord Av.
25—Matter of East 176th St.
26—Matter of Marion Av.
27—Matter of Andrews Av.
28—Matter of Webster Av.
29—Matter of Orchard St.
30—Matter of East 138th St.
31—Matter of Public Place at 138th St.
32—Matter of Boone St.
33—Matter of Edgecombe Road.
34—Matter of West 171st St.
35—Matter of Hunt's Point Road.
36—Matter of Wilkins Place.
37—Matter of 161st St.
38—Matter of Willis Av.
39—Matter of East 149th St.
40—Matter of Villa Place.
41—Matter of East 176th St.
42—Matter of Elm St.
43—Brower vs. Williams.
44—Sewall vs. Sewall.
45—Matter of Appleby.
46—Badding vs. Medoff.
47—Matter of Gibbs.
48—People, &c., vs. Koerner.
49—Matter of Teachers' Provident Assn.
50—Rothlein vs. Ginsberg.
51—Matter of Burger.
52—Schaeffer vs. Holwill.
53—Matter of Higgins.
54—Moore vs. Hubbard.
55—Epmann vs. Wolfrath.
56—Hussey vs. Milliken.
57—Lucas vs. Devlin.
58—Cowhy vs. Rathjens Am. Composition Co.
59—Strong vs. Elwall.
60—Matter of Washington Av.
61—Hindman vs. Hanrand.
62—People, &c., vs. Dickerson.
63—Wiegand vs. Karp.
64—Matter of Broome St.
65—People ex rel. Kastor vs. Kearny.
66—Jones vs. Smith.
67—Taussig vs. Schulter.
68—Matter of 15th and 16th Sts.
69—Himelberg vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
70—Matter of Hankey.
71—Waters vs. N. Y. Economical Printing Co.
72—Eidlitz vs. Morris.
73—Storminger vs. Fischer.
74—Matter of Lockwood & Co.
75—Cody vs. Wilson.
76—Mater of Hyde.
77—Masterson vs. 3d Av. R. R.
78—Walton vs. De Alfaro.
79—Thorne vs Monahan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1452—Contested will of John Hastings.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Joseph Gremmler, Louis J. Ponvert, Mary A. Winner, Edward Thomson, James F. Alden, Bridget Dunlevy, John Barra, William H. Ritter, Bernhard Kurtz, Godfrey Mannheimer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, and Gordon for the People.
1—John Haggerty.
2—Henry Vorbach.
3—Emil Gfeller.
4—Annie Miller.
5—Edward Connelly.
6—Antonio Angelo.
7—Robert Huddleston.
8—John McGuire.
9—John Dorr.
10—Richard Lee.
11—Richard Addison.
12—James Higgins, Edward Magner.
Pleadings.
1—Samuel A. Phillips.
2—Farmers' Feed Co. of New Jersey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Blumenthal for the People.
1—Arthur Solliday.
2—Abraham Flax.
3—John Sullivan.
4—Harry Hudson, Thomas Jordan.
5—Michael Murphy.
6—Ira Swarz, Abraham Stein.
7—William Crobart.
8—Andrew Schmidt.
9—Charles Mitchell.
10—Domenico Travagloine.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Townsend vs. Tanco—Edward Browne. Matter of Irving—Sidney J. Cowen.
SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—German Savings Bank vs. Rohrig, (5 cases)—John E. Duffy.
SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Schiffer vs. Jeffrey—John A. Straley.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. James F. Dolan et al.—Frank J. Nealis.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of Bridget Markey, Ezra F. Merrill, and Rebecca V. Gill.
The accounting in estate of Thomas Flood, Hiram Hathaway, William P. Morrissey, and Martha E. McLaughlin.
The guardianship of Julian K. Bitz, Lillian H. Widfing, and the Wyckoff infants.
The revocation of the will of Robert Wilson.
The estate of Ann Davis.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM, arrive 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve.N.Y.,G.C.S.,7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
SARANAC INN, M. B. Marshall, Mgr. D. W. Riddle, Supt. UPPER SARANAC LAKE—Lve. N. Y., Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Inn 5:08 P. M. and 5:58 A. M.

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Railroad and Steamship Tickets and Sleeping car accommodation **anywhere** and **everywhere,** for individual travellers, at **lowest rates.**
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FAVORITE HOTEL on Great South Bay.
75 minutes from L. I. City. 200 rooms. Music. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

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Remains open until October 23d.
35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM A. HAZARD, plaintiff, against LIZZIE SCOTT, ADAM MORAN, and WINNIFRED MORAN, defendants.—Summons:
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June ——, 1899.
FRANKLIN W. MOULTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City.
To the defendant Lizzie Scott: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of July, 1899, and on the said 14th day of July, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 13th day of July, 1899.—Dated July 14, 1899.
FRANKLIN W. MOULTON,
jy17-1aw6wM&au28 Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1aw6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy3-1aw6mM

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-1aw6mM

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:
By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Reuben H. Underhill, referee, 228 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 285 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,923.

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Insure Your Title.

Don't carry the risk yourself.

Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.

A hidden dower claim, an undiscovered heir, an afterborn child, a false personation, an invalid will, are all covered by the title policy.

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000
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APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

126-128 East 34th St.

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SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH, late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. jy10-1aw6mM

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 28th, 1899.
ARCHIBALD N. BEEBE, Executor.
BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-1aw6mM

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.
MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

MAZAS, CAROLINE, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of L. P. Mingey, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York the 28th day of January, 1899. MARY LORENTZ, Executrix.
L. P. MINGEY, Attorney for Executrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja30-1aw6mM

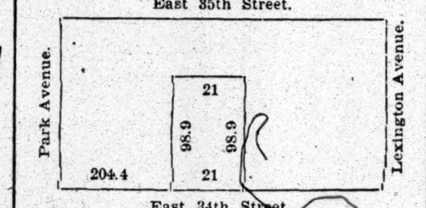
SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.
CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHMITT, GEORGE, JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SCHMITT, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Marshall, Moran, Williams & McVickar, her attorneys, No. Thirty Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York the twenty-eighth day of January, 1899. CLARA E. SCHMITT, Administratrix.
MARSHALL, MORAN, WILLIAMS & McVICKAR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f4-1aw6mM

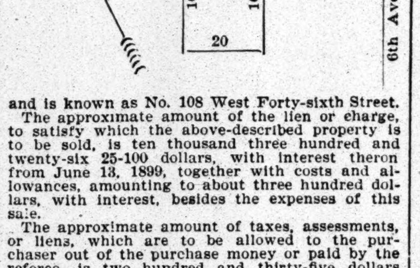
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New York, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwellings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and four feet four inches eastwardly from the easterly side of Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with said Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet one inch; thence southwardly, parallel with Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to Thirty-fourth Street; thence westwardly, along Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly and westerly side walls of the building on said premises being party walls.
The said premises being known by the street number 117 East 34th Street, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Richard Duncan Harris, by William B. Dixon, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1,626 of Conveyances, Page 83, on October 1, 1881. Subject to the covenants as to buildings and otherwise contained in agreement between Mary Murray and others, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 485 of Conveyances, Page, 594, on March 2, 1847.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall St., New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 117 East 34th Street:



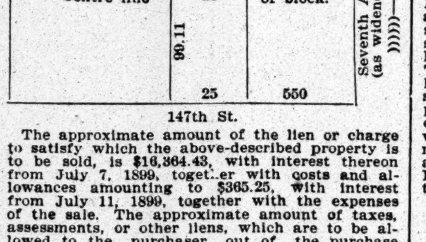
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,000, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $202 71-100, with interest from Sept. 7, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $900.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 24th day of July, 1899.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
jl24-2aw3wM&Th&au15

FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM WICKE and others, plaintiffs, against MINA DUNCAN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
"Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet westerly from the west side of Sixth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-sixth Street twenty feet (20;) thence northerly and parallel with Sixth Avenue one hundred feet (100) and five (5) inches to Forty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along Forty-sixth Street twenty (20) feet to the place of beginning, the said premises being known as Number 108 (formerly Number 76) West Forty-sixth Street."—Dated New York, July 6th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 22 William St., N. Y. City.
The property above described is shown on the following diagram:



and is known as No. 108 West Forty-sixth Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is ten thousand three hundred and twenty-six 25-100 dollars, with interest theron from June 13, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to about three hundred dollars, with interest, besides the expenses of this sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is two hundred and thirty-five dollars and interest thereon.—Dated New York, July 6th, 1899. WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY RITCHIE BENNETT, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. CARRINGTON et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the city, county, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant five hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, (as widened,) running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and along said centre line twenty-five feet, running thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, July 11, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Beekman St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 287 West 147th St.

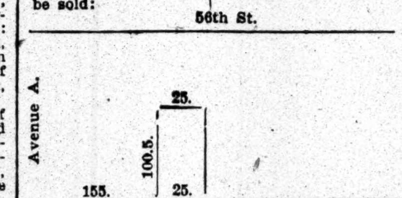


The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $16,364.43, with interest thereon from July 7, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.25, with interest from July 11, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $44 and interest.
Dated New York, July 11, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
jy13-2aw3wTh&M&au3

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—TIMOTHY MAHONEY vs. GEORGE BERNHARD et al.
To all creditors of the Murray Hill Bank:
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an interlocutory judgment entered in the above-entitled action in the Clerk's office of the County of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, and among other things, appointing the undersigned referee to take proof, among other things, of the claims of the creditors of the Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid, I, the said referee, will proceed under said interlocutory judgment at my office, No. 84 Cotton Exchange, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.
Notice is also given that all persons having claims against said Murray Hill Bank remaining unpaid are hereby required to appear and exhibit proofs of the same before me on or before the time above designated, or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment and from sharing in the money or funds to be distributed in this action.—Dated July 7th, 1899.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
jy10-2aw3wM

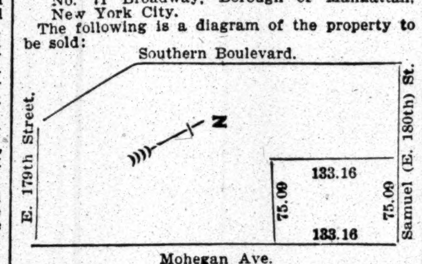
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.
Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.
JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



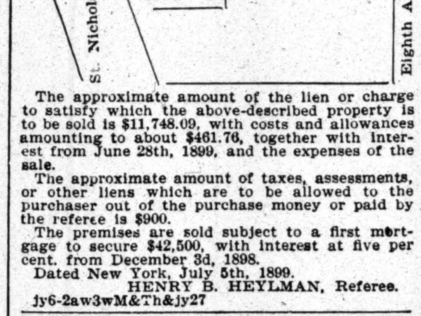
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.
JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.
The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.
JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM J. McGUIRE, plaintiff, against JOHN P. MORGAN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain plot of ground situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known and designated on a map on file in the office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for the County of New York as "Map prepared under Chapter 411 of Laws of 1876," Vol. 5, Page 2, as Lot Number 54 on block Number 1,467, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Samuel Street with Mohegan (formerly Grant Avenue; running thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Samuel Street, seventy-five 9-100 feet (75.09;) thence southwesterly and parallel with Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three 16-100 feet (133.16;) thence southeasterly parallel with Samuel Street seventy-five 9-100 (75.09) feet, to Mohegan Avenue; and thence northeasterly, along the northwesterly line of Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three and 16-100 (133.16) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.
JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



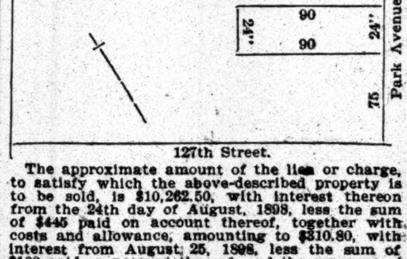
The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,534.76. There are no taxes, assessments, or other liens against said premises.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.
JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—JESSE P. WHITON-STUART, plaintiff, against MARIA LUIZA DE FARIA et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; from thence running southerly parallel to said Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, parallel to said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street nineteen (19) feet and two (2) inches to the easterly line of Saint Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Saint Nicholas Avenue to the southeasterly corner of said Saint Nicholas Avenue and said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street thirty-six (36) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.
HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,748.09, with costs and allowances amounting to about $461.76, together with interest from June 28th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $900.
The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure $42,500, with interest at five per cent. from December 3d, 1898.
Dated New York, July 5th, 1899.
HENRY B. HEYLMAN, Referee.
jy6-2aw3wM&Th&jy27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEYER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point of the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.
BELA D. EISLER, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,262.50, with interest thereon from the 24th day of August, 1898, less the sum of $445 paid on account thereof, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $310.80, with interest from August 25, 1898, less the sum of $100 paid on account thereof, and the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $454.38 and interest.
Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.
BELA D. EISLER, Referee.
jy10-2aw3wM&Th&au1

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1338 Franklin.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Admiral Dewey wrote us a letter: What he says, with his portrait, is printed on a blotter, which we send if requested. Our specialty, 2,000 printed note heads, $3.25. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., city.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 279.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC BRUNER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Isaac Bruner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.
New York, July 21, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ISADORE GELBTRUNK, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Isadore Gelbtrunk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 874.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ASHER LEWINE, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Asher Lewine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.
New York, July 21, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ALEXANDER SIMON, Jr., Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Alexander Simon, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 17th July, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 2d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Lve. Pier 36, N.R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and MASSACHUSETTS. Lve. Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

THE NEW ROUTE TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.
For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Kaaterskill, and Haines Corners connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.
Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R., (foot Wall St.,) daily (except Sundays) at 5:30 P. M., Saturdays 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Mondays by steamer Shinnecock excursion to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving Pier 15, at 8 A. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00, good to return same day.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Also Saturdays, Steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL, Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

VACATION TRIPS TO NOVA SCOTIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.
RED CROSS LINE,
STEAMERS ORINOCO AND SILVIA
sail from New York every Saturday at 4 P. M.
St. John's, N. F., and return..$60.00
Halifax and return............. 28.00
Halifax, one way, 2½ days.... 16.00
Above rates including meals and berth.
Stopover privileges allowed. Circular tours through Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Canada.
Reservation of staterooms, illustrated circulars, and further information apply to
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
Gen. Pass. Agents
25 Union Square, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Lucania..July 29, 10 AM | Servia....Aug. 15, noon
Etruria.....Aug. 5, 8 AM | Umbria..Aug. 19, 2 PM
Campania.Aug. 12, 9 AM | Lucania..Aug. 26 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Sat., at 3 P. M., and Sat., at 4 P. M. H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, S'HAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
Trave ....July 25 | †Kaiser W.d. Gr.Aug. 15
Lahn.........August 8 | Trave ....August 22
†Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Barbarossa..........Thursday, July 27, 10 A. M.
Koenigin Luise..........Thurs., Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
Frederick der Grosse..Thursday, Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Aller.............Aug. 12 | Ems.............Sept. 9
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), H'mburg
F.Bismarck,Ju.27, 10 AM | A.Victoria,Sept.7, 10 AM
A.Victoria,Aug.10,10 AM | Columbia,Sept.14, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck,Aug 24,10 AM | F.Bismarck,Sep.21,10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Palatia, July 29, 10 AM | Patricia,Aug.19,3:30 PM
Pretoria, Aug. 5, 5 AM | Wald'see, Au.26,9:30 AM
Patria, Aug. 12, 8.30 AM | Penn'lva..Sept.2,3:30 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,37 Broadway,N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
New York.....August 2 | New York....August 23
St. Louis......August 9 | St. Louis.........Aug. 30
St. Paul.......August 16 | St. Paul.........Sept. 6

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Aragonia.........July 26 | Westernland.....Aug. 9
*Southwark....August 2 | *Kensington.....Aug. 16
*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, July 26, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 16, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 2, Noon | Majestic..Aug. 23, Noon
Teutonic...Aug. 9, Noon | Britannic..Aug. 30, Noon
Cymric...Aug. 15, Noon | Teutonic..Sept. 6, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MESBA ....July 29th
MANITOU.......................................Aug. 5
MENOMINEE................................Aug. 12th
ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $50 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE

United States Mail Steamships.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Ethiopia...July 29, noon | Furnessia..Aug. 19, noon
Anchoria..Aug. 12, noon | Ethiopia...Sept. 2, noon
City of Rome ....Saturday, Sept. 9, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d Cabin, $30 to $35. Steerage $23.50 to $25.50.
For book of tours and particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
PEKING........Aug. 1 | H. K. MARU....Aug. 17
GAELIC.........Aug. 9 | CHINA..........Aug. 25
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
†7:50 a.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex.	†10:20 p.m.
*8:00 a.m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p.m.
†8:30 a.m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p.m.
*8:45 a.m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a.m.
†9:40 a.m.	Saratoga Special	†9:30 p.m.
†10:30 a.m.	Day Express	†7:00 p.m.
†11:30 a.m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p.m.
*1:00 p.m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p.m.
*1:00 p.m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p.m.
‖1:50 p.m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:45 a.m.
¶3:30 p.m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:45 a.m.
*3:35 p.m.	Albany Special	†2:00 p.m.
†3:35 p.m.	Troy & Saratoga Special	†2:00 p.m.
*4:00 p.m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a.m.
*5:30 p.m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p.m.
*6:00 p.m.	Western Express	*8:15 p.m.
*6:25 p.m.	Northern Express	*7:20 a.m.
*7:30 p.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex.	*8:20 a.m.
*8:00 p.m.	Pan-American Express	*7:30 a.m.
*8:30 p.m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a.m.
*9:15 p.m.	Pacific Express	*6:00 a.m.
‡12:10 a.m.	Midnight Express	*7:00 a.m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ‖Saturdays only. ¶Daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:12 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield; Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. later from foot of W. 42d St.:
A. 9:45 A. M. Daily, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Catskill Mountain points, via Kingston.
B. 11:15 A. M. (W. 42d St. 11:35 A. M.) Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
12:45 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Dining Car.
C. 1:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountain points, via Kingston.
D. 3:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Kingston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, Albany, and Saratoga.
D. 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
5:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany and Montreal.
5:45 P. M. (W. 42d St. 6:15 P. M.) Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
8:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Toronto.
9:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A. B. C. D.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. (except Sunday.) B. 10:40 A. M. C. 12:25 P. M. D. 3:00 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A. 9:45 A. M., (excepting Sunday.) B. 11:20 A. M. C. 1:00 P. M. D. 3:35 P. M.
Time table at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

via Catskill, The Front Door Route, New Catskill and Tannersville R. R. IN CONNECTION WITH Catskill Mountain Railway & Otis Ry.
The shortest and most picturesque route to all points on the Summit of the Catskills.
Tickets at offices of Hudson River Day Line, Catskill Evening Line, New York Central and West Shore Roads. For Mountain House, Hotel Kaaterskill, Laurel House, Antlers, Haines Corners, and all the mountain parks and Cairo.
Reduced Excursion rates good for the season.
THE 4 O'CLOCK LIMITED TRAIN over the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad has Dining and Parlor Cars. Daily, stopping at Catskill.
Railroad connections make time. Less than 4 hours from New York to SUMMIT of the Catskills.
"On time always."

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 14, 1899.
FOR THE WEST.
Leave New York, South Ferry, (Whitehall Terminal,) and foot of Liberty Street. Time shown is from South Ferry. Leave Liberty Street 5 minutes later.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) *1:25 P. M., and *12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *9:55 A. M., *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, *9:55 (Diner,) *11:25 A. M. (Diner,) †12:55 P. M. (Diner,) *1:25 (Diner,) *2:55 ("Royal Limited," exclusively Pullman Train, Diner,) *4:55 (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. (Diner,) and *12:10 night. NORFOLK, †12:55 P. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339 Fulton St., 189 Graham Av., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty St. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Binghamton Mail	8:00 am	3:30 pm
Buffalo, Ithaca & Oswego Ex.	*10:00 am	8:00 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Express	*1:00 pm	*8:00 pm
Scranton, Wilkesbarre & Plymouth Express	4:00 pm	12:20 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Lim. Ex.	*7:00 pm	*7:30 am
Buffalo Ex., (arr. Buffalo 7:45 am)	*8:30 pm	*9:30 am
†Ithaca, Oswego, Utica Ex.	*9:30 pm	*7:30 am

†Sleeper to Scranton. May be occupied to 7:30 am
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 429, and 950 Broadway, and 14 Park Place.
Westcott's Express Co. will call for and check baggage to destination. *Daily

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:55 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 8:45 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:10, (Desbrosses Street 10:10, Cortlandt Street 10:15,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses Street 2:10, Cortlandt Street 2:15,) 2:55, (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 2:55, (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 2:55, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 2:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—2:10 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses Street 2:10 P. M., Cortlandt Street 2:15 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 5:10, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses Street,) 5:20, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M., (from Cortlandt Street,) 5:00, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:23, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:08, 3:38, 4:23, 5:15, 7.00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses Street 10:10, Cortlandt Street 10:15,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses Street 2:10, Cortlandt Street 2:15,) 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "3880 Thirty-eighth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL R.R. OF NEW JERSEY

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks, "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Leaving time from South Ferry (foot Whitehall St.) is five minutes earlier than that given below for Liberty St., except when noted.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., *4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, 4:40, (†5:45, 7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, *4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, *5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, *4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, *4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at *4:00, *4:30, 7:30, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 4:40, 5:00 (*9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, *4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:30, *5:30, 6:00 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
For New Jersey Seashore Resorts, *4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, *2:15, 3:30, *3:53, 4:30, a4:45, †5:38, b6:23 (*8:00 Saturdays only) P. M., Sundays, 9:00, *9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, *4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, *9:15 A. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From Pier 8, N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands and seashore points, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 7:45, P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 3:45 P. M.
For particulars see time table.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, *4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., (1:00, Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:00, Royal Blue Limited,) 5:00, (6:00, Dining Car,) P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, *4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, (3:00, Royal Blue Limited,) 5:00, (6:00, Dining Car,) P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 7:30, 9:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, *9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 9:00 P. M.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,354 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West; 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.
*From Liberty St. only.
†From South Ferry at 5:25 P. M.
aFrom South Ferry at 4:35 P. M.
bFrom South Ferry at 6:10 P. M.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations to Oswego. Connections for Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, and Kiamesha. Parlor cars.
9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Ellenville, Liberty, and intermediate stations, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Ellenville, Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Ellenville, Rockland, Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago via Wabash.
TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Daily, except Sundays, to Binghamton, Owego, Waverly, Elmira, and Delaware Valley points. Daily to Port Jervis and Monticello. Pullman Parlor Cars.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 150 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 363 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Stations foot of West 23rd, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets (Penna. R. R. Ferries.)
*Time West 23rd Street. Other figures Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets. † Daily except Sunday. ¶ Sunday only. Other trains daily. t Sunday leaves 6.45. e Sunday leaves 8.15. x Sunday leaves 6.15.
†*6.55, 7.00 A. M. Local for EASTON.
*7.35, e8.08 A. M. For BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS and West, and principal local points. Parlor and Dining Cars. Connects for Coal Branches.
†*11.55, 12.00 Noon. "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS." Handsomest train in the world. Limited to seating capacity. Due Buffalo 9.55 P. M.; connecting with through Sleepers to Detroit and Chicago. Dining Car service a la carte.
*12.55, 1.00 P. M. } For WILKES-BARRE, SCRANTON, Coal Branches
†*3.55, 4.08 P. M. } and intermediate points.
†*4.55, 5.15 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.
¶*5.10, 5.30 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.
†*6.10, 6.20 P. M. Local Express for EASTON.
*5.55, x6.08 P. M. For Buffalo and points West. Through Sleeping Cars to Chicago and Toronto.
*7.55, 8.00 P. M. Express for BUFFALO and TORONTO. None but Sleeping Car passengers carried.
*10.25, 10.30 P. M. For ITHACA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO and West. Sleeping Cars to Chicago.
SOUTH PLAINFIELD and BOUND BROOK locals, daily except Sunday: *10.40, 10.50 A. M. *2.25, 2.30, *4.10, 4.20, *8.25 and 8.30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 944 and 1354 Broadway, 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

HOMAGE TO COL. INGERSOLL

Admirers of the Agnostic Go to Dobbs Ferry to View His Body.

NO PLANS FOR THE FUNERAL

Sculptor Will Make a Death Mask To-day—Thought No Will Was Left—More Telegrams of Condolence.

Seemingly in peaceful slumber the body of Robert G. Ingersoll lay on an improvised bier yesterday in the bedroom in which he died, on the second floor of the home of Walston H. Brown, his son-in-law. Upon it, glowing deeply red against the white sheet by which it was partly covered, were a few hollyhocks and poppies, his favorite flowers. Bunches of the same bright blossoms mingled with the ornaments on the mantelpiece, in front of which the bier had been placed. Leaning against the latter was a wreath of lilies of the valley.

Opposite was the bed, with the sheet turned down, just as he had quitted it a few minutes before he died Friday. Upon a chair beside the bed were his clothes, as he had placed them there when he took them off, never to don them again. At the foot of the bed was a sofa, and near this the rocking chair in which he expired. This was the death-chamber scene witnessed by many men of all sorts and conditions, but mostly humble toilers, who made the pilgrimage to Dobbs Ferry in the hope that they might be permitted to gaze once more upon the noted agnostic.

In no instance was the request refused. The majority of these visitors were from Yonkers and other towns nearby. A few had come from distant places. A swarthy Syrian, who said he lived on Washington Street, this city, kissed the dead man upon the cheek and hands, and burst into tears. He said he had not been able to sleep since he learned of "this great calamity." In most cases the men went silently and sadly away. Some asked for details of his last hour, and Clinton P. Farrell, Col. Ingersoll's brother-in-law and private secretary, furnished them.

Mr. Farrell said that Col. Ingersoll did not expire fully dressed and just after walking upstairs, as was at first reported. The Colonel, it appears, complained of feeling tired and drowsy, after the bad night he had passed, and went up to his bedroom to "have a nap," as he said, before luncheon. He undressed and went to bed, and it was when he rose, and was still in his night gown, that he was seized with the fatal attack.

No arrangements whatever have yet been made concerning the funeral. Even the coffin had not been ordered last evening. Mrs. Ingersoll and her daughters, Mrs. Brown and Miss Maude Ingersoll, are still too much overcome with sorrow to consider the matter.

"They cannot tear themselves from the beloved dead," said Mr. Farrell yesterday. "They have not left the chamber since he passed away, except to go into an adjoining room when visitors who wished to see him called. They cannot reconcile themselves to the idea that they must part with him, and all allusions to the removal of the body only cause distressing outbursts of grief. It may be a few days before they are calm enough to discuss the steps that necessarily soon must be taken for the removal of the body."

Mr. Farrell expressed the conviction that the body will be cremated. If it is not it will be buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown. If any funeral exercises are held it is expected that John Clark Ridpath will deliver the eulogy.

At the request of the family George Grey Barnard, the sculptor, who was a warm personal friend of the Colonel, will visit the house to-day and make a death mask.

The statement was published yesterday that Col. Ingersoll was insured for $100,000. This was denied by Mr. Farrell. "Col. Ingersoll was insured, it is true," said he, "but for nothing like such an amount as that. Just before he died I sent a check to the Equitable Life Assurance Society for the premium on a policy due early in August. I had reminded the Colonel that it would soon be due, and he said, 'Oh! send it at once. A week or two earlier doesn't matter anyhow.' He did not then imagine that death was so near."

Mr. Farrell said he would rather not mention the actual amount for which his brother-in-law was insured. "All I can say is that he did not die a rich man by any means. He was very charitable and otherwise spent money freely." Asked whether Col. Ingersoll left a will Mr. Farrell replied that he did not know of any will, and doubted very much whether the Colonel had made one.

Many floral tributes were sent to the house yesterday and telegrams of condolence continued to be received at intervals throughout the day. About 200 had arrived up to last evening. Among them were the following:

Brooklyn Philosophical Society—Heartfelt sympathy is affectionately tendered to the family of the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll in this their hour of grief.

E. C. Reichwald, Secretary American Secular Union and Freethought Federation, Chicago—On behalf of the liberals of America please accept our heartfelt sympathy. All liberals have lost their greatest champion, and mankind a true leader, and a lofty and loving soul.

Foote, London—English freethinkers sorrow at death of your noble husband and tender you profound sympathy.

Stuart Robson, Highlands of Navesink—My heart goes out to you in your great sorrow. Your grief over the good man's loss may not be lessened by words of sympathy. A mighty man has fallen, the most conspicuous champion of liberty since Voltaire.

F. W. Sanger, Monmouth Beach, N. J.—We have just read of the terrible blow that has fallen upon you. May strength be given to you in this bitter hour of suffering, and believe that we mourn deeply with you.

William H. Bliss Gloucester, Mass.—Accept our tenderest sympathy.

Wheeler H. Peckham, Block Island—My sincerest sympathy with Mrs. Ingersoll and her family. He was a noble man.

Franz Kaltenborn, New York—My orchestra is at your disposal for the Siegfried Funeral March and other numbers at the funeral service. Command me.

John Trehane, London, (who was Col. Ingersoll's colleague in Delagoa Bay railway case)—Sincerest sympathy to Mrs. Ingersoll and family.

SAYS INGERSOLL WAS A FAILURE

The Rev. Dr. Smith Preaches on the Dead Agnostic's Life.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Smith, pastor of the Riverside Baptist Church, in the sermon which he delivered yesterday on "The Christian's Correct Walk," made note of the early influence which he said had doubtless much to do with the career of Robert G. Ingersoll. His father was bitter in his antagonism to Calvanism, and had much to say about predestination and the cruelty and injustice of God if that doctrine should be true.

Young Ingersoll was greatly influenced by these thoughts, which molded his mind against the Church more than his father had ever dreamed of. But the seed of doubt had been sown, the little branch had been bent, and the boy grew to be an Agnostic. Ingersoll's powers were worthy of a nobler cause than those to which he applied them. He was a kind-hearted, lovable father, the friend of society, an orator, but with all his talents he was a failure.

He was an apostle of doubt and despair, and his influence has waned while the faith which he assailed has grown steadily stronger. "His end is a sad one," the preacher said, "and we feel like drawing the mantle of charity about his casket and saying, 'Be still.'"

Touching on the recent strike, the clergyman said that all good Christians deplored the differences between capital and labor, which at times lead to revolts and deeds of violence on the part of reckless spirits in the community. The application of the Golden Rule, and a yielding toward fair dealing between master and man, he added, would forever put a stop to the labor troubles, which in the end cause only suffering in the homes of the dissatisfied workingman.

DR. CADMAN ON COL. INGERSOLL.

Metropolitan Temple's Pastor Talks of "The Logic of Life."

The Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, preached yesterday his last sermon until next Fall, and incidentally spoke of the death of Col. Ingersoll. Dr. Cadman will go to Europe next week for a vacation of two months. His theme yesterday morning was "The Logic of Life." In part he said:

"In many respects the faith of Christ is confessedly comforting and inspiring—those who are ready to reject and those often who have rejected it are free to confess this. The doctrine of the existence of a God who is love and who is ruling all things to high and noble ends, the doctrine of a Saviour who can deliver from the power of sin and give to those who believe in Him purity and peace, the doctrine of prayer, the hope of immortality, these are precious and delightful articles of faith. But are they true?

"Many say like the late Col. Ingersoll, 'We know that the Christian teaching is most desirable, but we will not believe in what is simply pleasant, we will believe only in what is true. I do not wish to hug lovely delusions to my heart.'

"There are three great tests of religious truth in every-day life. The test of truth is utility, the test of truth is beauty, the test of truth is joy. When these three—utility, beauty, joy—concur, we have the fullest practical demonstrations of any truth.

"Face these facts with the utterances of our distinguished deceased fellow-citizen, Col. Ingersoll, he finds his last answer not in the logic of the schools but in that of life. Man demands an irreducible minimum of faith in God, to be, to act, to enlarge being and action, and what a blessing it is that Col. Ingersoll and his followers could avoid the consequences of their own doctrine by living in the age of Christianity and enjoying that marvelous civilization of which she has been the mother teacher."

MEMORIAL TO COL. INGERSOLL.

The Dead Orator's Friends of Peoria, Ill., Hold Services.

PEORIA, Ill., July 23.—Memorial services in memory of the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who was for many years a prominent resident of Peoria, were held in the Tabernacle here this afternoon. Over 500 of the dead orator's old-time friends were in attendance, quite a number being members of his old regiment, the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. Addresses were delivered by about twenty of his old associates, neighbors, comrades, and friends, and lengthy resolutions, lauding his works of charity and his courage in upholding his belief, and extending sympathy to his family, were adopted.

A movement toward the erection of a monument to his memory in Glen Oak Park in this city by popular subscription was inaugurated by the appointment of a committee of fifteen, to be known as the Ingersoll Memorial Committee, to take charge of the soliciting of funds and the erection of a suitable monument.

DR. DE COSTA ON INFIDELISM.

Says Principle Behind It May Be Embodied in an Essay on Fools.

The Rev. Dr. De Costa, in the Church of St. John the Evangelist last night, preached a sermon on the lesson of the death of Col. Ingersoll, although he did not mention the name of the noted agnostic during his sermon. Dr. De Costa took his text from the first verse of the Fourteenth Psalm: "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God."

"When some distinguished public character passes away," said the preacher, "it is naturally inevitable that public attention is directed to his peculiarities. When a leading ecclesiastic passes away there is a great revival in ecclesiastical circles; when an infidel passes away it is the same as to the believers in his teachings.

"It is unprofitable for me to dwell upon the distinguished person to whom you know I refer, and the news of his death is now on the tongues of millions. He has passed, gone—and the less said about him the better. He has, however, left his influence behind him, and the followers of his and similar doctrines are warming themselves to-night over the dying embers of Tom Paine, and still harping about the mistakes of Moses.

"The principle behind it all may be embodied in an essay on fools. There are three kinds of fools. The first fool is the fool that says there is no God. The second fool says it is impossible to know whether there is a God or not; the third fool says he has no need of a God, and doesn't care materially whether there is a God or not.

"What kind of a fool is the first fool? He is the omniscient fool. He has studied the universe, and he has gone beyond the confines of man. He claims that he has found out to a certainty that there is no God.

"What kind of a fool is the second fool? He is simply in contradistinction to the omniscient fool. If he is a fool of the Christian Science order he will claim that there is no such thing as pain, but still he will acknowledge all pleasures. These men, such as these two I have just described, are only called agnostics. Is it not nearly time to stop fooling with such fools?

"The third fool is like the man who said that, as for himself, he had no need of the light of the sun, but he did not undertake to prove whether the sun existed or not. Such are many men who shield themselves from the sun of righteousness, Jesus Christ."

TRIBUTE TO COL. INGERSOLL.

Brooklyn Philosophical Association Adopts Resolutions.

At a special meeting of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association, held last evening at the home of James A. Coultaus, 191 Marcy Avenue, resolutions on the death of Col. Ingersoll were passed unanimously, as follows:

Whereas, The members of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association desired to place on record their profound and heartfelt grief at the death of Robert G. Ingersoll, one of the most illustrious men of this now closing century; one who stood for the rights of man, woman, and child, and who exposed the hypocricies and persecutions that have afflicted the human family, and laid bare their sources and motices, with a fervor and force that no man living or dead has ever surpassed. He was a consummate jurist, a peerless orator, and a profound and fearless thinker. Every impulse of his nature was for the right and good. We sadly part with his personality, a personality fearlessly great in every attribute that has ennobled the human race. The life of such a man was an inspiration; the lustre of his genius has enriched mankind, and his death is a world loss. Be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association, extend to the bereaved widow and family of this illustrious man our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this their hour of grief. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

The association, when it resumes its regular meetings in the Fall, will, it is expected, start a fund for the erection of a monument to Col. Ingersoll.

Would Speak No Ill of Col. Ingersoll.

HILLSDALE, N. J., July 23.—The Rev. Louis Janes, pastor of the Hillsdale Methodist Church, referred to the death of Col. Ingersoll in his sermon to-day. Mr. Janes referred to Col. Ingersoll as a brilliant orator and poet, and said he did not believe in speaking ill of the dead. The preacher did not think that any intelligent man really believed that death meant everlasting darkness and the end of all things. "Even in the yellow-covered novels," he said, "who ever heard of a hero ending in hell?"

Preacher Denounces Ingersollism.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—The Rev. Dr. Frank P. Parkin of the State Street Methodist Church referred to Col. Ingersoll in his sermon to-night. He said Col. Ingersoll's teachings were responsible for such crimes as that of bank wrecker Valentine. Ingersollism taught a general moral laxity, it created alleged excuses for suicides, theft, and all forms of wrongdoing.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE EXHIBITS.

Relief Maps and Geographical and Geological Models Acquired.

Several elaborate relief maps and geographical and geological models have just been acquired by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and will be placed in the Museum. The models show in relief, true to scale, the elevation of the earth's surface, and are colored to show the areas of geological formations.

The new acquisition includes two relief models of the United States and a large relief model of Central France. The latter is a copy of one made by G. P. Scrope, F. R. S., which is in the possession of the British Geological Survey. It is of peculiar interest, owing to the remarkable changes in the character of the portion of the world portrayed, and the fact that all these changes have been recorded in the geological formations.

There are also relief models of Vesuvius, Etna, the Peak of Teneriffe, the Islands of Palma and Bourbon, Mont Blanc, the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, the Heury Mountains in Utah, the mining district of Leadville, Col.; Yellowstone National Park, and the Yosemite Valley. For some of these subjects there are several maps each, including relief models, dissections, and stereograms.

CLEVER ENGINEERING FEAT

Old Bridge Removed and New One Substituted in 18 1-2 Minutes.

CROSSES THE PASSAIC RIVER

Old Structure Was Used by the Pennsylvania Railroad—New One Will Be in Service To-day.

A notable engineering feat was done yesterday by the substitution of a new 500-ton drawbridge for an old and much lighter one where the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks cross the Passaic River near the Market Street Station, Newark. The actual substitution of one bridge for the other was made in eighteen minutes and a half.

The old drawbridge was built in 1868. It was 213 feet long. The river there is 400 feet wide, but stationary spans meet the ends of the draw on each side. When it became necessary to replace the bridge the question how to do it without delaying traffic was seriously considered. It was easy enough, and a familiar process to rebuild the stationary parts while trains ran over them every few minutes, but the substitution of one drawbridge weighing some hundred tons for another was a problem.

The structure on which the centre of the drawbridge rests is in the middle of the river, and only about twenty feet wide, built, of course, up and down the river so as to impede navigation as little as possible when the draw is swung around so as to rest on it end to end. The first thing done was to extend this structure on its own lines 250 feet each way. The Edgemoor Iron Company of Delaware built the new bridge and put it up on the lower of these extensions, mounting it on eight car trucks, the wheels of which rested on rails. Then the understructure of the old bridge was taken out and replaced with eight trucks resting on rails. The rails were continued to the upper extension, at the upper end of which two powerful stationary engines were placed. This work has been in progress for weeks, with the old bridge swinging open on its pivot to let vessels pass up and down, and closing to allow trains to rush over it, just as it had done more than thirty years. The new bridge was set nine inches higher than the old one.

Sunday is the day of lightest traffic, when interruption can be best afforded, and yesterday was chosen for the change. A great many jacks were put under both the bridges. The train that left New York yesterday morning at 10 o'clock was the last of innumerable thousands to pass over the old bridge, which at 10:30, immediately after it had done this final duty, was swung on its pivot for the last time, and immediately attacked by scores of men, who went to work to loosen the timbers and work the jacks under it. The veteran structure was slowly and evenly lifted clear of its pivot and raised to the level of the new one, and the two were lashed together with wire rope.

Six-inch hawsers were rove sixteenfold between blocks from the upper end of the old bridge to the drums of the two stationary engines, giving enormous drawing power. Two miles of hawser was used. At 12:58 o'clock the engines began to puff and the drums to whirl. The two bridges moved together, smoothly and evenly. There was not a break, a jerk, or a jar. In eight minutes the old bridge was clear of its structure and on the upper extension, and had been replaced by the new one, but there was ten and a half minutes' of further movement so slow as to be almost imperceptible in the process of bringing the new bridge so that its socket would be exactly over the pivot without the difference of a fraction of an inch. Half a dozen men were kept busy taking up and piling the slack of the hawser as it cleared the drums. There was no time for coiling. The hawser was simply piled until it rose in a little hill beside each engine.

In an hour more the new bridge had been lowered to its pivot, and the cogs by which it is worked from an engine overhead had been fitted.

A quantity of work had to be done at the same time, tearing away the old fittings at the two stationary spans of the bridge on either shore, loading them upon barges, and replacing them. This caused delay in the completion of the work and traffic was conducted over the Centre Street bridge, a few blocks above. The regular use of the new bridge will be begun to-day.

Several hundred persons, among them a number of prominent officials of the Pennsylvania Road, watched the execution of the work, and Engineers G. B. Beale and L. H. Barker, who had made the plans for it, were generally congratulated on their success.

The old bridge will be broken up and sent to the scrap heap.

SERVICE AT THE GOSPEL TENT.

Big Crowd Gathers to Hear Ira D. Sankey Sing and Dr. Clark Preach.

A large crowd gathered under the gospel tent yesterday afternoon to hear Ira D. Sankey sing several of his "Gospel Songs," and also to hear the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor Society, preach. It threatened rain just before the time for the meeting to begin, but this did not deter the crowd, and fully 2,000 persons were present.

Mr. Sankey sang "If I Were a Voice" at the beginning of the meeting. He said the song was an old one in a new dress. This was followed by "Ninety and Nine," and at the conclusion of the meeting he sang "Under His Wings." The audience joined in with the gospel singer in the chorus during the last song.

Dr. Clark spoke of the natural tendency of men to get away from introspection. "Few of us," he said, "care to be alone long. If you will think over what you have been doing to-day you will probably find that you have been reading or been conversing with some one most of the time.

"Men will resort to almost anything to get away from themselves. The drunkard, you know, goes to his cups; those fond of baseball go to the baseball field, others go to the theatre, and so on; anything to get away from one's self. There is an explanation for this; it is that men fear their consciences. To be alone with one's sins is not agreeable. Men shrink from it."

SEAMEN'S MISSION HOUSE.

New Home of the Association on West Street Formally Opened.

The formal opening of the new mission house of the Seamen's Christian Association, at 399 West Street, took place yesterday afternoon. The new house of the mission is much larger and more convenient than the old one, which was situated at Tenth and Washington Streets. The building consists of three stories, the first of which has been fitted up as a reading room and contains an excellent supply of books, newspapers, and magazines. On the second floor is the chapel, with seats for nearly 300 persons, and on the third floor are committee rooms and rooms for various purposes.

The mission was started a little over twelve years ago. It is intended exclusively for seafaring men, not, as Stafford Wright, the missionary, said yesterday, because others would not be welcome, but simply because there is not enough room for them. He pointed out that at the piers within a short distance along West Street, on each side of the mission house, there are often vessels in port at the same time carrying an aggregate of over 2,000 sailors and engineers. Mr. Wright gave, in the short address he made, an outline of the history of the mission, which was started by a few women who were impressed by the necessity of Christian work among the seafaring men of the west side.

Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, pastor of the Faith Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Martin F. Luther, Superintendent of the Wilson Mission; W. F. Allton of Boston, John Wyburn, Superintendent of the Bowery Mission; S. H. Hadley, Superintendent of the Old Jerry McAuley Mission, and others.

Cruise of Brooklyn's Naval Militia.

Members of the Brooklyn Naval Militia put in the day yesterday cruising in Long Island Sound on the converted yacht Aileen. The yacht left Brooklyn on Saturday, in command of Lieut. Robert J. Beach. The boat laid up for the night in Cold Spring Harbor, and yesterday the men aboard her were put through a course of instruction which included small-arms practice, boat landing, tacking, and seamanship.



The city bears more and more the appearance of some tropical town where dark colors are rarely seen.

Isn't it a tropical town?

People are simply learning that men are not made for clothes, but clothes for men.

We make for boys too.

Everything both of them wear.

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MR. ALGER AND THE PRESIDENT

A Correspondent Says the Secretary Was Not Alone Responsible for Errors in the War Department.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To you, Sir, we owe a debt of gratitude. You, Mr. Editor, were the first to ask for R. A. Alger's retirement, at a time when the crimes of the War Department filled the people's hearts with anguish, at a time when it would not have been too late and when a man could have been put at the head of that department who might have been able to prevent a great many mistakes and, above all, the useless sacrifice of men who had never seen the enemy but who were left to die on our own soil, the victims of political schemers and incompetents. Faithfully and with a persistence that comes from independent courage and honest conviction you have kept up your cry of warning, which was left unheeded, and now, when Mr. Alger has been forced out of office, not for his incompetence, oh, no, but for his affiliation with other Michigan politicians hostile to the Administration, when the President in the walking paper to the Secretary expressly thanks him "for the faithful service" he has rendered the country at a most exacting period, and thus puts the official stamp of approbation upon Mr. Alger's record, you heave an Ah! of relief with the whole of our country.

Indeed, it would be a matter of congratulation if it were not for the fact that Mr. Alger is not removed for gross incompetence and neglect of duty, but that he is allowed to tender his resignation with a whitewash at the very hands of his Presidential master, whom he had disgraced, and who now, and with a degree of right, fears in him a dangerous enemy. What badly concealed irony there is in Mr. Alger's letter of resignation, when he wishes to Mr. McKinley "continuous health and the highest measure of success in carrying out the great work intrusted to you"! What mummery!

Poor Mr. McKinley! Poor misled man, whom I, with millions of my countrymen, had respected and looked up to for his fine qualities of heart and mind, for the honesty of his intentions, to serve his country to the very best of his ability—and now!

As far as I am concerned, the removal of Mr. Alger at this late day and in the teeth of the development of things has very little significance for me, except, perhaps, in regard to the ethics of the case. From a practical standpoint, id est, the military one, which we now have essentially to deal with, what should have been done a year ago, before Santiago fell, must simply be done now. We are confronted with the same difficulty, of course aggravated by the dismal results of the war, and not a bit less serious, with one alleviating circumstance though, which is that the President to-day is in a much better position to choose than he was at that period. Will he avail himself of it or will it be "the devil I know is better than the devil I don't know"? We ought not to be alarmed about it, I think. The country which has found a Lincoln, a Dewey, and a Dr. Leonard Wood will, I hope, find a Secretary of War at a moment when it needs him as badly as it needed the other men aforementioned. Let the President look round, and if his view is not obscured, and if he is able to rise above the slums of pothouse politics, and if he will look for a man efficient, dutiful, patriotic, and untainted by that office-seeking disease which is the curse of our public life; if he will look for the qualities Gov. Roosevelt preaches a public man should possess besides the military training, I have no doubt that he will be able to find him.

Certainly, the man you describe in the leader of to-day's issue of your paper is the ideal man, out what country has ever had a man like him? What country has him now and will ever have him? That man would have to be created first. And allow me to say that if you reduce your picture to about half its size, the bill would amply be filled. But let us make no mistake; in my opinion the cause of the evil lies deeper than in the person of the Secretary of War. No matter what incompetence or neglect could be laid at the door of Mr. Alger, it would be a serious error to make him alone the scapegoat for all the sins of the Administration and the War Department during our war with Spain and the campaign in the Philippines. There seems to be an outspoken tendency as to that as much as it now will be the aim of Mr. Alger to prove that he is a victim of the system extant in the management of our military affairs.

As little as I have, or ever had, any use for a man of Alger's stamp in the highly important position he so disastrously filled to the regret of the country, and as much as I think that, after all, the hanging in 1848 of War Minister Count Latour by an infuriated mob in Vienna to a lamppost in front of the War Department Building was the means of preventing the slaughter of thousands of men, as much am I inclined to think that if Mr. Alger, in his desire to whitewash himself and to hurt his former political partner in the Presidential chair as much as possible, resorts to accusing of participation in his guilt the President and the Adjutant General, he would, by far, be nearer to right than he ever was in his life. In fact, it is my personal opinion, and all signs point toward it, and some things "cry out like peacocks" in support of it, that not Mr. Alger nor Mr. Meiklejohn either have had a great deal to do with the technical management, or mismanagement, of the campaigns in Cuba and in the Philippines, but that Adjutant General Corbin was and is the head and tail of the War Department—nay, that he is the whole department himself.

Therefore, if it is so, and I do not think that I can be much contradicted in this my opinion, the desolatory results of the management of the department must show and the now sobered-up country must realize that a change must be made, and that that department is not an experimental station for political ambitions, self-aggrandizement-seeking and incompetent amateurs in gold lace and plumed hats, for whose military education the country has to pay millions and to sacrifice the blood of thousands, but that it must be made the concentration point of all we have in highest military efficiency, coupled with patriotism and integrity and an institution of a character as to command the respect and admiration of the civilized world.

Now let the President act and select a politician lawyer, let him take a young man, too, as he seems so desirous to do, and let him see what the result will be! "Old men for counsel, young men for war!" is what our military teachers tell us; if he choses to revert the axiom in the interest of accursed politics and to please his panegyrists and flattering courtiers with their host of hangers on, in spite of all that has happened, let him do so!

A great hue and cry has been raised anent the "round robin" of the correspondents of the press at Manila, and all the papers rise now in holy wrath in condemnation of Gen. Otis's practices in the Philippines. In my letter to you of June 16 (published in your issue of July 2) I have told you all I wished to say about this officer, whose recall and substitution by another General I then had suggested. I may add, perhaps, after what I know now, that Otis would admirably fill the post of a Captain of the Russian gendarmerie at the frontier of that country. I have also told you in my letter of May 31 (published in your issue of June 3) what, to my mind, imperialism means. I then said that it means militarism and nothing else, and what militarism is I know very well, and the symptoms of it begin to make themselves felt.

I do not like "round robins," I confess; as a soldier I have no use for them. To me they mean lack of discipline; they are not soldier-like, and that is what I took the "round robin" before Santiago last year to be. A soldier's duty is to live and fight for his country without a murmur, and to die for the latter if need be, without a murmur, as long as he wears the coat. If the "round robin" means lack of discipline, the lack of discipline means the undermining of the efficiency of an army and of the rendering of its deeds and acts, no matter how valorous individually, valueless. Another day or two before Santiago would have shown the truth of that. But the "round robin of the correspondents is a different thing altogether. They are not soldiers, they are only camp followers, who get out if they want to, and who were sent by their papers to report the truth, and when they are hampered by the military in reporting the truth there must be something wrong that the military wish to conceal. I have expressed my opinion about that, too; yet let us suspend judgment until we hear further details. But one thing is true that I would not be in the least surprised if the country would hear things it had never imagined.

A prominent French military critic, whose works have created a sensation of late, M. Urbain Gohier, says, in speaking of the campaign of the French in Madagascar, among other things:

"It will be remembered that during the dark days of the expedition to Madagascar a military board doctored or entirely suppressed all correspondence which might have given information to the country. While 7,000 of our men were perishing, the commander cabled: 'Everything goes well. * * * The sanitary conditions and the health of our troops are excellent.' They lied, as they did in 1870; lying is the watchword. * * *"

Gen. Otis simply emulates Gen. Gallieni as Alger did Billot, the French War Minister, and thus history, faith, fully repeats itself. But what a pitythat it repeats itself mostly in its worst features, and that our leaders, instead of learning by the mistakes of others, go to work and repeat them! And after this our otherwise able Postmaster General, the eulogist ex officio of the Administration in general, and the champion of the War Department in particular, travels about like so many others of the Administration's wandering minstrels, indulging in canticles of praise, and in blowing the reed pipes of panegyrics, by telling the Nebraska farmers that we, our leaders, our achievements, and our success are "matchless," "skillful," "magnificent," "great," "unparalleled," "tremendous," "unequaled," and I do not know what else! (All these words are taken from the dictionary of Mr. Smith's cart-tail oratory.)

How do the criticisms in the principal journals of our English cousins sound in comparison to the above? When, oh, when, will this Nation, of which the greatest part spends its "strenuous life" in the hunt after mammon wake up to its higher obligations, and refuse to listen and be gulled by the levities of the talking parrots of politics? When will they realize that this self-adulation and conceit fostered by the unprincipled political manipulators must needs bring on indigestion and dyspepsia at the slightest provocation? What better act of friendship could our British friends bestow upon us but the antiseptic and tonic of just and deserved criticism, no matter how little this is liked by some of our leading journals? Let us not offer a deaf ear, let us not turn from these criticisms; on the contrary, let us profit by them! Let Mr. McKinley rise up in his manhood; let him shake off the barnacles; let him break the chain from the political ball his feet are tied to; let him surround himself with advisers who are men, patriots, wise and honest, and let him be the leader of his party—re-election or no re-election! Let him not follow the example of the French officer of the "mobiles," of whom the story goes that during the Commune in Paris he was seen by a group of Americans sneaking along the houses in the rear of his detachment and far behind it, obviously very much scared, and who, upon being asked what he was doing and who he was, answered: "I am ze leedair of zeese men!"

Let him show that he is what the people took him to be; let him justify the confidence we have put in him, for I feel the time has come for the tide to change, and what is it that Schiller lets Verrina (Alger) say in Fiesco?

"If the purple falls, the Duke must after it,"

and he pushes Fiesco into the sea.

ALEXIS LUDWIG.

Leonia, N. J., June 21, 1899.

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In our choice designs, as room must be made for Autumn novelties.

Green or Brown Oak, upholstered in velvet, reduced to $4.50, (were $9.00.) Or Brown Oak, leather seated, $5.00, (were $9.00.) Green Oak, illuminated leather seats and backs, $6.00, (were $11.00.)

A multitude of other styles that lovers of ease and elegance will appreciate. Their freedom from any fixed fashion makes them perfect as accents for almost any style of furnishing.

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FREE OPEN-AIR CONCERTS.

Programmes for Washington Square and Corlears Hook Parks.

There will be music at Washington Square Park by the Eighth Regiment Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

March, "Santander" .... Fosdyke
Overture, "Ruy Blas" .... Mendelssohn
Charivari, "A Night at the Minstrels" .. Catlin
Chorus, "Hallelujah" .... Handel
Cornet solo, "Cascade de Merliton" .... Seltzer
Performed by Mr. Frank Seltzer.
Scenes popular (a) "Just One Girl" .... Mackie
(b) "Uncle Rufe's Jubilee" .. Rollinson
Variations for all instruments on theme, "Old Kentucky Home" .... Dalbey
Danse, "Mozambique" .... Harlan
A cascade of familiar songs .... Boettger
Finale, "Cuckoo" .... Kuhn

Camera's Military Band will play these selections at Corlears Hook Park:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "The Gallant Seventy-first" .. F. Fanciulli
Overture, "Zampa" .... Herold
Waltz, "Sisters of Charity" .... Camera
"Cavalleria Rusticana" .... Mascagni
"Charge of the Light Brigade" .... Paull
Trombone solo—Polka, "Star of My Heart" .... Camera
Prof. A. Camera.
"Tone Pictures of the North and South" .... Bendix
Introducing the following melodies: Keller's American hymn, "Maryland, My Maryland"; "Old Zip Coon," "Tenting To-Night," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," "Highland Hornpipe," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," and "The Gem of the Ocean."
Quartet, "Rigoletto" .... Verdi
(a) Dance Mexicana .... W. Paris Chambers
(b) March, "Stars and Stripes Forever" ... Sousa
The Winner Medley .... Mackie

AUGUST BELMONT'S PURCHASE.

He Buys a Mountain Home Near Banff Springs, N. W. T.

BANFF SPRINGS, N. W. T., July 23.—August Belmont, with his sons, August, Jr., and Raymond, and Mr. and Mrs. H. V. R. Kennedy of New York, left Banff Springs to-day for Vancouver, B. C.

Mr. Belmont has bought a mountain home, and during the torrid weather will spend a part of his time between Banff and the Selkirk glaciers.

Long Island's New Electric Road.

The new electric railroad built by the Long Island Railroad Company to furnish local communication between the villages between Far Rockaway and Rockaway Park was opened yesterday. Owing to the rain and the few persons on the beach the schedule was not put into effect, but cars were run every hour. This will probably be the schedule during the Winter season. Cars will be run as often as needed during the Summer season. The cars are large and well built.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MOSZKOWSKI

THE GREAT COMPOSER AND PIANIST, ENDORSES

THE PIANOLA

(Literal translation)

"Any one hidden in a room near by who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuoso that plays; but after a while he will perceive his error, because your instrument never plays false notes."

MAURICE MOSZKOWSKI.



Moszkowski is a pianist of world reputation. He is undoubtedly one of the most popular composers of the present day. As such he is familiar to all music-lovers, and his endorsement of the Pianola is therefore interesting and full of significance to those who will stop to consider.

The fact that the Pianola is capable of rendering a composition in a manner to give satisfaction to the composer testifies to its artistic possibilities and the complete control which the player may exercise over the expression. By means of the Pianola he may infuse a musical personality into his rendition of a selection the same as if his fingers came into direct contact with the piano.

The Pianola plays any piano.
Any one can play it.
It supplies technic.

Call and hear this new piano-player for yourself and you will understand the reason for its remarkable endorsements. It should be heard to be judged.

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Cannot be found elsewhere in the city! (Large carpet sizes.)

At ½ Regular Prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

HIGHWAYMEN AT CONEY ISLAND

Man Robbed and His Woman Companion Knocked Unconscious.

As the result of a detective's shot following a highway robbery and assault on the beach at Coney Island early yesterday morning, Henry Johnson, thirty-one years old, colored, of 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, is in the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, in a supposedly dying condition. His accomplice in the robbery and assault, another colored man, James Thomas, thirty-five years old, living in Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail in the Coney Island Police Court for examination to-day.

Henry Rocke and Miss Grace Martin, who lives at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, spent Saturday evening in Coney Island. They took supper at a hotel there, and as the night was a fine one decided to walk home. They had walked along the beach about half a mile and were near the Bowery when they were accosted by Johnson and Thomas.

The former asked the time of Rocke, who said he had no watch with him. The two men then made an attack on Rocke, knocking him down and threatening him with knives. They secured the money and valuables in his possession.

Miss Martin attempted to run away, but was followed by one of the negroes, who knocked her down. The cries of the two victims had been heard by Detectives Shea and Busby, who ran up just as the negroes were making off.

The officers commanded Johnson and Thomas to stop. The latter obeyed, but Johnson kept on and was followed by Shea. The negro ran fifteen blocks, leaping over fences and other obstacles, and Shea then shot him, the bullet entering his hip. He ran a quarter of a mile before he fell.

The police later on arrested four more colored men whom they found on the beach, on suspicion of being accomplices of Johnson and Thomas. These four men, who gave the names of Benjamin Smith, Ernest White, Willis King, and Alexander Stewart, were all held in the Coney Island Court on charges of vagrancy.

Miss Martin was unconscious when the detectives came to her assistance, and is lying at her home in a critical condition. Rocke was severely injured by the negroes.

CHOOSING A NEW GYPSY QUEEN.

Laurel Harrison May Succeed Snake Mary, Who Is Nearly a Hundred.

The convention of the Harrison family of gypsies, which was to have been held near Scotch Plains, N. J., yesterday has been postponed until next Sunday. There were but four of the nineteen families present yesterday, and for this reason it was decided not to hold the meeting. The other fifteen families are journeying toward the rendezvous.

Some are in New Jersey, others are in New York State, and still others are in Connecticut. Those from Pennsylvania have begun their journey across New Jersey, and by next Sunday it is expected all will be on hand.

The convention is to choose a successor to Snake Mary, the present queen. Mary is now ninety-six years old, but as spry and active as a woman of fifty. Who her successor will be is not known, but the four families on the ground appear to favor Laurel Harrison.

Laurel is now sixteen years of age and by far the best-looking girl in the four families. She is to be elected, if her supporters have their way, as a sort of crown princess, who will take full powers upon the death of the present queen.

Snake Mary says she is willing to abdicate if that should be the wish of her subjects, but the four families now at the meeting place favor her remaining in power until she dies. Not only is she willing to step down and out, but she thinks Queen Victoria of England should be willing to do the same.

The last convention of the Harrisons was held in Pennsylvania seven years ago. Almost every year they meet, but not in formal convention.

FISHERMEN MAY HAVE DROWNED

The Flat-Bottomed Boat Yolande Picked Up Off Sandy Hook.

Capt. Jack Sanford of the fishing steamer Almira of Clifton, S. I., while off Sandy Hook yesterday, picked up a flat-bottomed boat. It was painted white, and on the stern was printed in yellow letters the name "Yolande."

There were four fishing lines fast to the boat, and these proved to have been baited not long before the boat was picked up by the Almira. It was very rough around the Hook at the time, and it is thought likely the boat was swamped and those in it drowned. The boat is now at Clifton.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
4 AND 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.
9 P. M. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA CO. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 4.

THE NEW YORK! B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. Cooled by Iced Air! One Adm. price to all the shows. The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard.
The Man in the Moon!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove Vast Vaudeville! 150 Artists!
& "The Fashion Show" in The Promenade de Luxe

THE COOL CASINO'S Wittiest Hit!!
Its Greatest Success! "The Rounders!"
Only Mat. in Town Nxt Sat.
ROOF TO-NIGHT! Music in the Air! RICE'S Summer Nights!

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST. near B'way.
MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
GREAT SUCCESS!!
Kaltenborn's Orchestral Concerts.
40 MUSICIANS, RAIN OR SHINE. 25c and 50c.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. & Western Boulevard.
Gertrude Rutledge, Katharine Rose, Rena Aubrey, Mlle. Bellini, Grace Mantell, A. J. Martyne, and others.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
CLIFFORD AND HUTH, ROSE EYTINGE, OLYMPIA QUARTET, MIDGLEYS.

Hammerstein's Venetian Terrace, 42 St, B'y, & 7 Av
VICTORIA Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y.
ROOF GARDEN In Case of Rain, Perf. in Music Hall.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M
Rain or Shine.
Concert by Lander. Take any Coney Island route.

BURGLAR WAS TOO CAUTIOUS.

Unlocked Store Door and Opened the Way for His Captor.

Policeman Edwards of the Clymer Street Station, Brooklyn, trapped an alleged burglar yesterday in the grocery of John Dietjen, at Lynch Street and Lee Avenue. The prisoner is John Bierenger, fifteen years old, whose parents live at Williams Street and Atlantic Avenues, Maspeth.

Bierenger was seen late on Saturday night, with two others boys, acting suspiciously in the neighborhood of Heyward Street and Marcy Avenue. The boys went away when they discovered they were observed. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Bierenger broke a window on the Lynch Street side of Dietjen's grocery and got into the store. He put out the gas, and, in order to more readily escape in case he was discovered, removed the crossbar at the store door, and then unlocked the door before he began operations.

Policeman Edwards meanwhile was trying the doors in the neighborhood. When he turned the knob of Dietjen's store door the door yielded. The incident made the policeman suspicious, because when he had passed the place before the door was locked.

Edwards, after drawing his revolver, entered the store. He first lighted the gas, and when he saw Bierenger crouched under the counter near the money drawer made him a prisoner. Edwards rapped for the grocer, and when he appeared the boy told how he had entered the place.

Bierenger was taken to the Clymer Street Police Station, where he was recognized as having been arrested before for robbery. He declined to tell who his companions were. The police later arrested Edward Rowe, sixteen years old, of 16 Tompkins Avenue. He was seen in the company of Bierenger on Saturday night. Both prisoners were remanded, in the Lee Avenue Police Court.

IDENTIFIES HIS ASSAILANTS.

Victim of Rockaway Robbery Finds Them in Jail Two Weeks Later.

Eberhart Meyers of 19 Rock Street, Brooklyn, visited the Queens County Jail in Long Island City yesterday and identified two men there as men who robbed him at Rockaway Beach on July 9. The men were being held awaiting the action of New Jersey authorities on a charge of "flim-flamming" William Davis of 21 Broadway, Paterson. They are Samuel Brown of 214 East Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan, and John T. Pomeroy of 149 Grove Street, Jersey City.

According to Meyers's story he met Brown at Rockaway and took a great liking to him. When Brown said that he had lost his watch, but could get it if he had some money, Meyers went to Brooklyn and obtained $200. Returning to Rockaway, with the intention of lending it to Brown, he says Brown and a companion, Seymour, garroted and robbed him in a hotel.

Missionaries to Sail for Turkey.

Mrs. Caroline Hunter, M. D., a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who has been for the last few months in America completing her medical studies, will return to the station of the American Board at Aintab, in the Central Turkey Mission, sailing on the steamship Majestic Wednesday. She will be accompanied by Miss Emma D. Cushman of Kansas City, who will be stationed at Cesarea, in the Western Turkey Mission.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 22...	1,527,522
Same week last year.....	751,525
Stocks to date this year....	106,615,673
Corresponding date last year.	55,759,272

Bonds for the week.....	$9,601,000
Same week last year	$18,539,300
Bonds to date this year.....$589,850,420	
Corresponding date last year.$451,262,180	

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4½; at three months, 3½ @4; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@ 4 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MONEY MARKET MUCH EASIER

The Threatened Collapse of the Birkbeck Building Society Was Avoided, but Its Reorganization Is Necessary—The Situation on the Continent Still Gloomy—More Money Wanted for Operations.

Cable Correspondence,
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LONDON, July 23.—The cloud has lifted from the money market as swiftly as it arose. On Wednesday an easier tendency first began to display itself, and dealers with credit began to think that the bank rate need not necessarily be changed. No change was made, and the weekly bank statement indicated that the absorption of gold and notes into circulation had paused, if not come to an end. More important still, the figures proved the stringency to be artificial and the product of the Bank's own action. To make money scarce in the open market it has borrowed more than it lent; either that or it sold stocks for cash. Instantly the market felt at ease with itself again, and rate cutting was suspended.

Early in the week the bill brokers stood out against the market and refused to buy bills under 3⅝ per cent. On Thursday they did a small business at 3½ per cent., occasionally less, and yesterday the rate was about 3¼ per cent., and threatens to go below 3 per cent. this week. At the same time money has fallen to 2 and 2½ per cent. These wobblings are unpleasant, and everybody is inquiring why the Bank was seized with such alarm-producing energy. The explanation is simple enough. Had the Bank not acted as it has done, gold would have been exported, and we should have seen a 5 per cent. rate established before we could get it back again. By cornering the market at once the Bank forced rates up, turned exchanges in our favor and drew gold from the Continent. So potent has been its influence that the Bank of Amsterdam has been obliged by swift successive steps to raise its rate from 2½ to 4½ per cent. in order to protect its bullion. Trouble has perhaps been only postponed, because the situation on the Continent is still precarious, but domestically all seems trim and stable.

A secondary cause of the Bank's action is to be found in the evil reports which have been circulating about the stability of the Birkbeck Building Society. In the course of years this institution has developed a large business as a deposit bank, and now holds about £10,000,000 of money, all repayable on demand, besides a million sunk in bricks and mortar. By allowing too liberal interest to depositors its management has been driven to invest in many securities of a speculative character. To relieve it of some of these it years ago created two trusts, each with £500,000 capital, but this was not enough, and a fortnight ago a run began, threatening to pull it down. Happily the Birkbeck possesses some millions of good securities, and was easily able to find means to pay. The danger, therefore, is now over, but reorganization must follow. Had this concern stopped payment the consequences must have been most lamentable for deposit-making banks in general and for thousands of humble persons. The Bank of England, therefore, did well to act energetically to bring in gold.

Abroad affairs have not appreciably mended. The Paris Bourse is overloaded and lethargic. Berlin and Frankfort are in the same condition, and stringency with ugly suspensions is still dreaded for the Autumn. Perhaps the fear may work its remedy without a crisis, but the situation is precarious. In Norway the great wood-pulp industry is paralyzed by the Christopherson failure, which hits German bankers severely, his liabilities being nearly £600,000, with assets doubtful, as his business was kept floating by accommodation bills. Spain falls from bad to worse. Retrenchments cannot be enforced by its feeble Government, and the people are determined to refuse the payment of the new taxes. The Roumanian harvest is a disastrous failure, but the Russian shortage is declared less than earlier estimates.

Still, all the world wants more money, and three parts of it cannot get more. Our own moneyed classes and speculators are terribly locked up, and are consequently unable at present to operate freely even in American rails, whose bright prospects are now daily set before them in glowing colors. As for copper shares, the public interest in the gamble is at zero. The appointment of Clinton Dawkins to be senior London partner of the Morgans is generally approved here. His career beats romance, but all say his success is eminently deserved.

A. J. W.

The Harriman Syndicate.

The recent activity of Chicago and Alton subscriptions on the curb between 112 and 113 has attracted much attention to the Harriman syndicate. A few days ago there was printed a wild tale of how Mr. Harriman and his associates are trying to form a transcontinental system. This story evidently had its origin in what seems to be evident, and was merely an exaggerated idea of what the Harriman contingent really seems trying to accomplish. It now looks as though before it is finished with its work, this syndicate will have revolutionized the whole railroad situation around Kansas City, and perhaps to some extent in the Chicago territory. So far as is known definitely up to the present time, the deal takes in the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago Terminal Transfer property, but the belief is growing that before the end comes the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf will also be absorbed. Evidence connecting Baltimore and Ohio with the plan is not to be had, while on the other hand there is some evidence of a contrary nature. Union Pacific connection with it is simple enough in view of the former road's interest in Kansas City. So far as Mr. Harriman may have transcontinental plans in his mind, the probability is that he and his associates may concern themselves with another set of interests.

The Only Liquidation.

Mr. James R. Keene, upon whom Wall Street now looks as the bear leader, does not seem to be so very bearish—at least not openly. Here are the views of his accredited brokers:

"Important interests continue large holders of securities, and general sentiment is optimistic. Except in the outside market, which has become very weak, and in the shares of local gas companies which are affected by the fierce rate war in progress, there has been little liquidation."

Boston and Albany Lease.

Regarding the New York Central-Boston and Albany lease and the efforts of the contingent that is opposing its ratification, The Boston Journal says:

"President Bliss, Vice President Hayden, and Counsel Hoar, who are best posted regarding the lease, are all out of the city at the present time, and are not expected home before the middle of next week. Until they return it is not probable that any statement in reply to the circular will be issued, if, indeed, one is put out then. It is the purpose of the management, it ought to be said, however, to send copies of the lease at the proper time to all of the stockholders and to give a full explanation of the reasons that led to the agreement. Until they do this it is not probable that they will discuss the matter in detail. But it is asserted on excellent authority that very many large stockholders whose names have not yet been mentioned, and quite a number of those outside the State, as well as very many small holders, have already signified their intention of approving the lease. People close to the Boston and Albany management are therefore still very confident that the lease will be ratified at the meeting, and if this is done they have no apprehension whatever regarding the action that the Legislature will take in the matter. They believe that popular sentiment regarding the lease when the same is fully understood will approve it so strongly, because of its resultant benefits to the commercial interest of Boston, that the Legislature will certainly feel bound to ratify the action. For the time being the outlook is, it must be admitted, somewhat doubtful, and until the Boston and Albany officials have spoken it is impossible to tell just what the outcome of the meeting to be held in September will be.

Curb Market Honesty.

The collapse last week of the stock of the New York Electric Brake and Coupler Company was an event that was much talked about on the curb, and led to considerable discussion of the necessity of doing something to prevent the floating of worthless stocks. In the present instance the complaints are rather against the manipulation that was employed to advance this stock than against the stock itself, of which little or nothing is known. Much indignation was caused by the manipulation of this stock followed by its sudden collapse, and a plan was discussed looking to the banding together of the curb brokers with a view to preventing a recurrence of the New York Electric Brake and Coupler incident. It hardly seems necessary, however, to take any action whatsoever in the matter, and many of the brokers are of the opinion that the least said about the matter the better. Were the curb a place that invited dishonest manipulation of stocks, some action might well be taken, but the curb brokers would resent, and justly so, an assertion that such is the case.

It is indeed remarkable that in an unorganized body of brokers such as the curb is, with no rules except those fixed by custom, and where traders have no guarantee except the honesty of those whose contracts they accept, there is so seldom an occurrence such as that of the past week. Many of the more conservative brokers have adopted the rule of trading with no one in whom they cannot feel confidence, and of refusing orders in stocks which, as in the case of New York Electric Brake and Coupler, seem to be floated dishonestly. It is indeed very seldom that any such attempt is made, but it is not only the curb that suffers from them, for similar stocks have been manipulated in the Stock Exchange, and probably more successfully than was New York Electric Brake and Coupler. All that seems necessary in the matter is that all the brokers on the curb should adopt the rule already followed by the more conservative brokers, and refuse to deal in a stock not vouched for in some form or other by a reputable firm. This is the view expressed by several of the most influential of the brokers who deal on the curb, and it is probable that in the end this will be the view generally taken of the matter.

Outside Securities.

The past week did not bring any great activity to the market for outside securities, nor, taken as a whole, was the market very strong. Much irregularity showed, especially during the earlier portion of the week, and sharp fluctuations occurred in a number of issues. Declines were rather more numerous than the net gains for the week, and in not a few issues the net losses amounted to more than 1 point. At the end of the week, however, there were indications of considerable improvement in the condition of the market, and several stocks that ended the week with substantial net gains seemed to give some promise of the approach of a more or less general upward movement. Much liquidation on the part of tired holders of stocks has taken place during the past few weeks, but it has been the selling of stocks weakly held rather than anything like extensive disposal of stocks bought by persons who intended to hold them for the higher prices that are quite sure to be reached when the many new stocks have demonstrated their earning powers.

Present prices of many of the new industrials now dealt in on the curb seem to be much below the level of their value, if they have any value at all. If they earn but one-half of what is predicted by the friends of the several companies, they can still be expected to sell much above the prices they now command. The establishment of the new stocks on a dividend-paying basis has begun, and it is only reasonable to expect that when the second dividend period has been reached the progress will be reflected in the stocks by substantial increases over the present prices. During the wild speculation that prevailed during the Spring prices were advanced by the desire to get stocks, practically without regard to cost, and, as was natural, those high prices were followed by sharp reactions. The advance that seems to be beginning now will in all probability be much sounder and based on merit far more than was the case a few months ago. Further de-

Continued on Page 7.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 22, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., July 22. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended July 22, 1,527,522.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended July 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 22, 1899.
117¾ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	112	115	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	113	113	113	113	101	160
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Company	20,000,000	.....	..	16	16	15¼	15½	....	2,059
65 May 25.	56⅜ June 16.	60¼	60½	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	60¼	60¼	59⅝	60¼	....	1,782
59 April 20.	35 July 6.	39½	39½	+ 4	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	36	40	35½	39½	....	10,899
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	85⅝	86	+ 2¼	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	83½	86½	83¼	85½	....	6,215
41¼ May 3.	24 May 24.	30	30¼	+ ½	American Steel Hoop Company	10,000,000	.....	..	29	30	28½	30	....	2,775
83½ May 4.	70 May 13.	77	78	+ 1½	American Steel Hoop Company preferred.	14,000,000	.....	..	75	77¼	75	77⅝	....	668
42½ July 17.	33¾ March 6.	41¼	41⅝	— ¼	American Cotton Oil	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	42½	42½	41	41½	24½	10,955
96 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	92	93	— ½	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '99.	3	92¾	93	92½	92½	78	570
18½ July 22.	6¾ June 20.	13	14	..	American Linseed Company	13,000,000	.....	..	10¼	13½	10¼	13	...	2,125
54¾ July 22.	44¼ June 20.	54¾	55	..	American Linseed Company preferred	13,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	47	54¾	47	54½	....	1,005
145 January 9.	133 June 19.	137½	140	..	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	140	140	140	140	134	41
37½ January 24.	17¼ May 27.	17½	18	— 1½	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	18	18	18	18	....	420
87¼ January 26.	69 July 20.	69	70	..	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	70	70	69	70	76½	1,560
15½ March 15.	5⅜ July 20.	....	....	— 1½	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,864,300	.....	..	6¾	7	5⅜	5⅜	11¼	2,600
41¼ March 13.	29 June 1.	....	....	..	American Spirits Mfg. Company pf.	6,866,000	.....	..	27½	27½	27½	27½	33	30
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	56	59¼	+ ¾	American Steel & Wire	47,100,000	.....	..	55	56¾	55	56¼	59	31,850
108¾ March 13.	92½ February 8.	95¾	96¾	+ ½	American Steel & Wire preferred	38,150,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	95¾	96¾	95¼	96	88½	2,755
182 March 20.	128¾ February 4.	157¼	157⅝	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 1, '99.	3	156½	158¾	155¼	157¼	132¾	107,269
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	118	118½	— ¾	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	1¾	118½	118½	118	118	113¾	485
105 April 18.	96½ March 2.	....	106¾	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1¾	103	104	103	104	96	20
52¾ April 4.	33 May 24.	38¾	39¾	+ 1	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	38¼	38¼	37¾	38⅛	....	4,035
90¼ February 8.	81 June 1.	84¾	85	+ ¼	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	84¾	85	84¾	85	....	1,093
220½ April 5.	85½ June 21.	97½	98	+ ¼	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	May 1, '99.	2	96	98¾	96¾	97½	110¾	41,133

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 22, 1899.--Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., July 22. Bid.	Closing Sat., July 22. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended July 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 22, 1899.
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	143	146	..	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	May 1, '99.	2	145	145	145	145	...	200
18 July 15.	14 April 20.	15	19	..	Ann Arbor	5,250,000	.....	..	18	18	18	18	11	200
43½ May 23.	36 May 8.	41	42	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	41	41	41	41	...	100
24¾ February 23.	17 May 9.	19¾	20	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	19¾	20¾	19¼	19¾	13½	10,190
67 February 23.	50⅝ January 7.	61¾	61¾	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,190,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	61	62¾	59¾	61⅝	34¾	96,602
70 April 26.	62½ March 22.	65	66	..	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	65¼	67	65	65¾	...	20,215
61¼ April 12.	43⅞ June 22.	48	48¼	+ ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio	35,000,000	.....	..	47½	48¼	47	48¼	...	1,833
79½ January 27.	67¼ June 21.	72¼	73	+ ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	35,000,000	.....	..	71⅞	73	71⅜	72⅜	...	5,991
137 April 15.	77⅜ January 3.	115½	115¾	+ 2¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000	.....	..	112	115⅞	110⅝	115⅛	54⅞	185,834
160 March 17.	135 June 3.	130¼	143	— 4	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	138	138	138	138	120	454
17⅜ January 31.	9⅛ May 9.	15	16	— ⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	16	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	11	1,435
70 January 23.	50⅜ June 2.	53⅜	54	— ¼	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '99.	1	53½	54	53½	53⅜	53⅝	890
99½ May 31.	84⅝ March 15.	97	98	..	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	2	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	85½	20
58⅝ May 17.	45⅞ May 9.	51⅜	52½	+ ⅜	Central Pacific, assessment paid	65,370,000	Jan. 3, '99.	½	51¼	52	51¼	51⅞	...	2,335
31¼ February 2.	23⅜ May 31.	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	.....	..	27⅞	28½	27⅞	28¼	22½	10,080
93⅝ April 20.	50⅜ July 12.	..	58	..	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	57⅝	58	57	57½	...	1,350
140¾ February 18.	124½ January 7.	129⅝	130¾	+ 1½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,733,700	June 15, '99.	1½	135¾	137¼	134¾	136⅝	105¾	68,500
79¾ May 1.	59¾ January 4.	73½	74½	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	74	74	74	74	54	100
20⅝ January 23.	13 June 1.	14	14½	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,238,000	.....	..	14½	14⅝	14	14⅛	14⅝	11,895
73¼ February 24.	50¾ January 5.	60½	70	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,384,600	Jan. 31, '99.	2	69	69¾	69	69¾	33½	540
37⅞ March 28.	28 June 22.	31	32½	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,480,100	.....	..	31¾	32⅜	31¼	32⅜	25	310
95⅝ February 15.	83⅜ January 3.	88½	90¾	..	Chicago Great Western debenture	13,470,800	July 15, '99.	2	89¾	90¼	89½	90¼	...	200
22¾ April 25.	7⅜ January 6.	9⅝	10	— ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	19,500,000	.....	..	10¼	10¼	10	10	9¼	400
46¾ March 6.	31 January 4.	40	41	— 3	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mch. 30, '99.	1	42¼	43	40¾	40½	20	1,200
153⅜ February 20.	120⅛ January 4.	131⅞	132	+ ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,924,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	130⅝	132½	130¼	132	99⅜	67,570
176¾ July 1.	166¼ January 3.	173½	174½	+ ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,505,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	174¾	174½	174¼	174½	151⅜	250
161 March 29.	141¼ January 4.	153⅞	160	..	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,800	July 6, '98.	2½	159⅝	160¾	159⅝	160	129½	1,950
122¾ January 27.	107¼ May 13.	118⅜	118¾	+ 1¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	May 1, '99.	1¼	110⅛	119¼	116¼	118⅜	98¼	77,256
25⅜ March 27.	7¼ January 6.	15	15⅜	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	15⅜	15⅝	15	15⅜	7⅝	400
56½ March 27.	35⅞ January 3.	48¾	48¾	— ¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	49¼	49¼	48¼	48¾	29	460
65⅝ April 10.	42¾ January 4.	58¼	59⅜	+ ⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '98.	1¼	57⅞	58½	57½	58¼	41⅜	1,708
103⅜ January 26.	94 May 10.	98	99½	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, '99.	1¼	99¼	99¼	98	98	...	30
5¾ April 21.	1¼ January 17.	1⅜	2	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	1,500,000	.....	..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾	...	20
55 April 21.	30¼ February 8.	45⅜	45½	— ⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	45½	46¼	45	45½	14⅜	2,690
8⅝ January 6.	4½ July 12.	4⅝	5	+ ⅛	Colorado & Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...	100
58½ March 17.	41⅜ June 16.	44	44½	+ ¼	Colorado & Southern first preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	43¼	44½	43¼	44½	...	1,083
23⅝ March 22.	16 June 2.	16½	17½	..	Colorado & Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	16½	17⅜	16½	16⅝	...	90
18 April 19.	6¼ February 5.	14	15	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	14	15	13	15	...	850
65¾ April 17.	38 June 21.	40⅜	41¼	+ 1¼	Continental Tobacco Company	40,845,000	.....	..	39¼	42¾	38¾	41	...	50,430
98⅛ March 15.	78 June 20.	81½	82	+ 2½	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	.....	..	79½	82¾	79½	81¾	...	6,385
228¾ March 11.	163 June 6.	177	178	— 4½	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	180¼	181	172½	177	196	16,910
50¾ January 31.	40⅜ May 31.	42	43½	..	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '99.	1	43½	43½	43½	43½	41½	15
97 March 13.	87 July 5.	90	91½	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	July 15, '99.	1½	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	50
125¾ April 20.	106¾ January 3.	121½	122⅞	— ¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	121⅝	122⅜	121½	122¾	105	1,276
179 April 4.	157 January 7.	167	169	+ ⅜	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	20,200,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	168	168⅞	168	168⅝	152	960
25⅜ April 27.	18½ January 7.	21½	22	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	21¾	22	21	21⅜	12	3,600
80 April 27.	68½ January 11.	75	75¼	— ¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	74⅜	75⅝	74⅜	75	50	4,670
23⅛ January 3.	13¼ June 1.	20⅜	21¼	— ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	20⅜	21⅜	20	21¼	15⅜	1,450
16¼ January 19.	12⅛ June 23.	13¼	13⅜	..	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13	25
42 January 24.	33⅛ June 21.	36½	37½	+ ¼	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	36¾	37¼	36	37	34⅜	682
41⅜ June 9.	36 March 28.	39	40	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '98.	7½	39	39	39	39	25½	25
75 April 3.	46⅜ February 8.	58	58¼	— 1⅜	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	‡July 20, '99.	1¼	59¼	59⅝	57	58¼	...	24,575
93¼ April 3.	72½ May 13.	80⅜	80¾	— 1¼	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,281,100	‡July 20, '99.	1½	80⅝	81	79⅜	80¼	...	7,975
122 April 17.	95¼ January 3.	119½	120	+ 1½	**General Electric Company**	18,276,000	July 15, '99.	1½	120¼	120½	119	120	...	2,695
76⅜ March 20.	62¼ April 7.	69	69½	+ ⅜	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1½	68½	69¼	68	69¼	...	820
110 January 12.	106⅜ May 31.	107	108	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1½	107½	107½	107½	107½	...	150
196 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	168	169	..	Great Northern preferred	80,372,100	May 1, '99.	1¾	168¾	169¾	168¾	169¾	127	50
117⅛ July 13.	97 January 3.	114	116	— 2	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,820,100	July 15, '99.	2	116¼	116½	114¾	115	...	820
29 April 27.	22 July 12.	21	23	..	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	.....	..	21	22¼	21	21	...	150
60½ April 27.	54¼ May 13.	57⅜	58	..	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	57	58	57	58	...	1,294
74¼ June 30.	60¾ February 10.	72	77	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	June 26, '99.	50c	74½	74½	74½	74½	53½	20
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	116⅜	117	+ 1½	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	115	117⅜	115	117	108	8,575
68⅜ January 23.	35 May 13.	41	42	— 1	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	41½	41½	41½	41⅜	...	1,345
95 January 5.	76 June 19.	78½	79	— 1	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,100	July 1, '99.	1½	79½	79½	78¾	78¾	...	2,045
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	13½	15	..	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	15	15	15	15	...	10
13⅜ April 28.	10¼ March 7.	13	13¼	+ ⅞	Iowa Central	8,498,800	.....	..	12	13¼	12	13	9¼	4,087
52¾ July 22.	42⅛ May 31.	51⅞	52	+ 2½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	49	52¾	49	51½	31⅞	2,050
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	7⅛	7¾	— ¼	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....	..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛	...	490
57½ January 9.	51 March 4.	54	54½	— ½	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	54	54¾	54	54	50½	1,775
102½ May 18.	95 March 9.	98	100	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '99.	2½	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	...	130
22¾ January 27.	14⅜ June 9.	17	18½	— 1	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	18	18	18	18	14½	100
78 July 12.	60 January 15.	75¼	76½	+ ¼	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	75¼	76¼	75¾	76¼	71	850
85 April 4.	56½ January 5.	68	73	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	70	70	70	70	49	200
73½ July 22.	63 March 6.	73½	73⅝	+ 1⅛	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, '99.	1½	71½	73¼	71¼	73½	53⅜	18,333
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	118	118¼	— 1¼	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	118⅜	119⅝	116½	118	105⅜	88,750
269 March 28.	187¾ January 11.	211¾	212½	+ 3	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	210½	224½	209	211½	151⅜	27,389
14⅛ July 21.	13⅞ July 21.	..	..	..	Metropolitan Street Railway Rights	.....	.....	..	14	14¼	13⅞	14	...	5,550
17¼ April 27.	6 January 7.	15	15¾	+ ⅛	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	14½	15⅜	14⅜	15	...	8,560
4¼ April 26.	1 January 6.	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	...	550
116 January 24.	112 January 13.	111	..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, '99.	2	111	111	110½	110½	106½	43
58 June 6.	43½ May 5.	55	57	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,000,000	.....	..	56¼	56¾	56	56	...	216
62⅜ April 28.	35¼ January 6.	54½	56	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	54	55½	54	55½	...	300
96⅛ May 5.	73½ January 10.	90	91	+ ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	90	90	90	90¾	58	300
37⅝ May 18.	8¼ January 24.	24	26	— ¼	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	24	24½	23	24½	...	1,550
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	64	67	— 3½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	63¾	64¾	61½	64¾	...	1,150
14⅞ January 30.	11⅜ May 10.	11⅝	12	— ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅜	11	500
42½ April 3.	30¼ May 31.	34	35	+ ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	34½	35¼	33¾	35	34	2,370
52⅜ April 4.	38¾ June 1.	47⅞	48	..	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	48	48½	46½	48	35⅜	45,541
49⅝ April 17.	32 January 3.	45	46	+ 1	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,000	Feb. 28, '98.	1	43	46	43	45	...	4,550
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	47½	48¼	+ 2	**National Biscuit Company**	29,000,000	.....	..	46¾	48¾	46	48	...	3,965
107½ January 18.	97½ July 7.	99	102	+ ½	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Mch. 31, '99.	1¾	100½	100½	100½	100½	...	630
40⅜ January 20.	28 June 1.	30⅜	31¼	+ 1¾	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	29½	31¾	29½	31¼	35¼	1,370
115 January 21.	101¼ June 14.	112	112½	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	111¾	112¾	111¾	112¾	101½	150
8⅝ January 7.	2 July 13.	2	2½	..	National Linseed Oil certificates	.....	.....	..	2	2	2	2	...	550
63 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	49½	49¾	— 1¼	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	50⅜	50¾	49	49¾	...	3,360
95 March 28.	85 May 15.	91	91¾	+ ⅞	National Steel Company preferred	26,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	90¾	91⅞	90	91⅝	...	3,116
122¾ April 22.	97 January 3.	116	117	+ ½	New Jersey Central	26,936,300	May 1, '99.	1	116½	116½	116	116½	88¾	1,441
220 July 10.	112 January 3.	210	205	—17	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1899.	6	216	230	190	205	139¾	12,850
144¾ March 20.	121¾ January 3.	139⅝	139½	+ ⅝	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	138¼	140¾	137¼	139½	118¾	28,711
222 April 20.	199 January 19.	213	217	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,600	June 30, '99.	2	214	214	214	214	188	145
19⅜ January 23.	12 June 29.	13	15	— ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	13	13	13	13	...	100
28⅞ March 27.	18⅜ January 3.	26¼	26½	..	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	26¼	26¾	25⅝	26⅜	14½	4,150
22⅜ April 27.	17⅞ March 17.	20½	20⅝	— ⅛	Norfolk & Western	60,000,000	.....	..	20⅜	21	20⅜	20⅝	14	1,285
71⅛ July 5.	61⅜ January 6.	70½	70⅝	..	Norfolk & Western preferred	20,640,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	70½	70½	70	70⅜	51¼	5,488
12½ April 19.	6⅞ January 6.	11¼	11½	+ ¼	North American	30,733,100	.....	..	11	11¼	11	11¼	6⅝	650
55½ February 16.	42¾ January 7.	50½	50⅝	— ¼	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 3, '99.	1	50⅛	50⅞	49⅞	50½	20⅞	30,500
81⅛ February 23.	73 June 1.	77⅛	77½	+ ⅛	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	77	77⅝	77	77⅝	71¼	6,653
10¼ April 27.	6 March 23.	7	9	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...	100
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	40	45	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	39¾	40	39½	40	...	24
77 July 6.	68¾ June 16.	75	77	— 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	2	75⅜	75⅞	75⅞	75⅜	...	393
90 February 20.	84½ April 18.	84	89	..	**Pacific Coast** first preferred	1,515,500	Apl. 17, '99.	2½	83	83	83	83	84	80
55 January 20.	43¾ January 4.	47⅜	48½	+ ¾	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	47½	48⅜	47	48¼	28⅜	7,570
142 January 23.	122¼ January 5.	136⅛	130¼	+ ⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,363,250	May 31, '99.	2½	135½	136⅜	134⅞	136⅝	116¼	28,353
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	118	118¾	+ ½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,698,800	May 25, '99.	1½	117	118½	116⅝	118	98⅜	11,247
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2	2½	— ¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾	1¼	600
102 March 23.	88½ July 13.	..	90	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	90	90	90	90	...	100
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	50¼	50⅝	+ 5¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,380,000	.....	..	54	56⅝	52	56½	43	11,800
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	83	86	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,640,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1¼	85½	85⅞	85½	85½	63	200
50½ April 13.	44⅜ June 1.	50½	51¼	— ¼	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	.....	..	50	51⅜	50	51⅜	...	700
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	84¾	85	+ ⅜	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	July 10, '99.	1¾	83¼	83½	82½	83¼	...	829
13 May 1.	7 May 18.	9	9¼	— ¾	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	9	9	9	9	6½	150
164⅞ January 4.	156 January 21.	159½	161	..	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	160	160	160	160	209	468
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 13.	20½	21	— ½	**Reading**	69,000,000	.....	..	20⅜	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	17	1,400
68⅝ April 4.	51⅜ January 7.	59⅝	60¾	— ½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	60¾	61⅛	59⅝	60	39½	6,810
38⅛ March 22.	26½ January 7.	33	33½	— 1	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	33⅛	34	32½	33½	19⅝	6,750
17¼ January 9.	9 June 1.	12	14	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** second pf.	3,500,000	.....	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	...	100
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	10⅜	11	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	20,443,980	.....	..	10¾	10¾	9⅞	10¾	7¼	800
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	69½	72	— 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	69	69	69	69	61	100
44⅞ January 31.	35¼ January 5.	37	37½	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	37	37¼	36⅜	37⅜	28	1,250
15¼ July 21.	6¾ January 4.	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	14½	15¼	14¼	15	5¼	7,410
37½ July 21.	17 January 3.	36½	36⅞	+ 1¾	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	35¾	37½	35¾	36⅝	10½	21,240
58 July 1.	36 January 5	56½	57¼	+ 4½	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	55	57¼	55	57¼	...	1,150
109⅜ June 27.	91 February 8.	108	109	..	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	107	108	107	108	82⅜	490
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅛	Southern Pacific	126,527,900	.....	..	31½	32⅛	31¼	31⅜	20	6,200
14 January 16.	10¾ January 5.	11½	11⅝	..	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	8⅜	1,710
55 April 22.	40⅞ January 24.	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅝	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	51¼	52½	50⅜	52¼	31	5,971
25½ January 14.	12½ June 2.	..	..	..	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.	16,000,000	.....	..	15	15	15	15	...	175
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	7½	7¾	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	7½	7¾	7½	7½	6¼	584
71¼ July 12.	36 January 9.	68⅜	69½	— ¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	69	70	67¾	68¾	25	15,535
25⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	22⅜	23	..	Texas Pacific	38,700,700	.....	..	22	23⅜	21⅝	22⅜	12⅜	10,965
242 February 27.	166½ January 25.	190	195	+ 4	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	190	191½	190	191½	...	510
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	68	68½	+ 1	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	67½	68⅛	67	68⅛	...	730
50⅝ February 21.	38¼ June 20.	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛	**Union Pacific**	87,514,800	.....	..	43¼	44¼	42¾	43⅝	24¼	16,870
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	77⅞	77½	+ ¾	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	76⅝	77⅜	75⅝	77½	60⅜	14,580
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	27	27½	..	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000	.....	..	25½	26	25½	26	...	265
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	78	79	— ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	21,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	78	78	78	78	...	310
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	49	50	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	49	49½	49	49¼	...	310
8 January 23.	5⅝ June 21.	6¾	6¾	+ 1	United States Leather	61,569,900	.....	..	6	7	5⅝	6¾	7⅛	9,775
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	72¾	73¾	+ 1⅜	United States Leather preferred	69,969,900	July 1, '99.	1¼	71¼	73⅜	71	72⅝	66½	25,370
57 April 5.	42⅜ January 5.	49⅝	51	+ ¾	United States Rubber	25,052,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	49¼	51½	48⅝	49⅝	31⅝	6,660
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	115¼	117	— 2	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,300	Apl. 29, '99.	2	117½	117½	115¾	116	108	635
8⅞ January 24.	7¼ June 10.	7½	8	— ½	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅜	300
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	22¾	22½	— ⅜	Wabash preferred	21,000,000	.....	..	23⅛	23⅜	21¾	22⅜	18⅜	10,125
182 July 18.	181 July 17.	..	..	..	Wagner Palace Car Company	20,000,000	.....	..	181	182	181	182	...	315
*131 June 30.	*125 February 10.	125	130	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	125	129	125	129	...	30
98¼ January 24.	87¼ June 1.	90	90½	— ½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	89⅞	90⅛	89¼	90⅛	92½	3,787
11½ May 9.	8¾ June 1.	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	9	9¾	9	9¾	...	4,220
32⅞ May 13.	21½ June 23.	24¼	24¾	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....	..	23¼	24⅜	23¼	23⅞	...	382
16⅜ June 13.	13½ May 24.	15	15⅜	— ½	Wisconsin Central, when issued	.....	.....	..	15½	15½	15	15	...	1,256
55 June 13.	48¾ May 26.	52¾	52⅞	— ¼	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..	53	53	52¾	52¾	...	1,900

Note—The highest and lowest prices, unless oth erwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Less than 100 shares. ‡And on May 1, 109 per cent. in stock. †Payment restrained by injunction.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 22, 1899.

BONDS.

Week Ending July 22.

Sales Week Ended July 22..$9,601,000	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s	106	106¾	106	106¾	14
American Tobacco scrip	103	103	103	103	30
Ann Arbor 4s	96½	96½	96	96¾	17
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102	102¼	101¾	102¼	363
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	84⅞	85½	84⅞	85⅛	158
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97	97	96⅞	96⅞	300
Balt. & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	94½	94½	94½	94½	164
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101¼	101¼	100¾	101¼	483½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	10
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	48
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117¼	118	117¼	118	5
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	90	90	90	90	12
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	111	111	110	110	9
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern col. tr. 5s	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	15
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108⅜	108¼	108¼	108¼	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	97	97½	96½	97	115
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	4
Central of New Jersey general 5s	121	121	120¾	121	41
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	120	121½	120	121½	16
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	101¼	101⅝	100½	100⅝	92
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	87¼	87½	86¾	86⅞	45
Central Pacific 5s, 1939, Speyer certfs	123⅛	123⅞	123¼	123⅜	5
Central Pacific ext. 5s, Speyer certfs	107½	107⅝	107¼	107½	4
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97½	97½	97	97½	114
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	104½	104½	104	104	3
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	118½	119	118¼	119	9
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞	14
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	105	105	105	105	3
Chicag., Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	113⅛	113⅝	113¼	113⅝	85
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	113⅞	113⅞	113¾	113⅞	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	115	115½	115	115½	9
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	137	137	137	137	10
C., M. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
C. M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	121½	121¾	121¼	121¾	6
C., M. & St. P., Fargo & Southern assu'd 6s	137½	137¾	137½	137¾	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	118	118	118	118	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	122¼	122¼	122¼	122½	3
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	118	118	118	118	15
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	108½	110	108½	110	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	108	108¾	107⅝	108¾	107
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. gen. 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis general 4s	95⅜	95¾	95⅛	95½	28
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	108	108½	108	108½	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	89½	91	89½	91	12
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	71	72	71	72	8
Colorado Midland 2-4s	62	62¾	62	62¾	16
Colorado Southern 4s	89½	89½	89	89⅝	137
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	5
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	100	100½	100	100½	10
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	11
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	41
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 2½s	86	86	86	86	6
Detroit City Gas 5s	99	99	98	98	16
Detroit & Mackinac 4s	69	70	69	70	6
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	10
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	14
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	3
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111½	111½	111¼	111¼	5
Elizabeth & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	100	100	100	100	6
Elmira, Cortland & Northern 5s	101	101½	101	101¼	½
Erie prior lien 4s	92½	93	92½	93	¾
Erie general lien 4s	72½	72¾	72½	72⅝	362
Erie 1st consol. 7s	145	145	145	145	10
Evansville & Indianapolis 1st consol. 6s	100	100	100	100	5
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	78½	80	77	80	58
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 2-4s	64	64	64	64	5
Gal., Har. & San. An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	104	104	104	104	41
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	25
Hocking Valley 4½s	101½	101⅞	101	101	56
Houston, East & West Texas 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	16
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	33
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	7
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	91	91¼	91	91¼	5
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	9
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	4
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	92¾	93	92¾	93	12
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	64	65	64	65	35
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	10
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	86	86	86	86	1
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	77	77	77	77	1
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	60¾	61	60¼	61	50
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	5
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	3
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	10
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	16
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	115	115	115	115	4
Lake Shore 3½s	110	110	110	110	9
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	126¼	126½	126¼	126½	13
Long Island general 4s	100	100	100	100	3
Louis., Ev. & St. Louis con. 5s, tr. rects.	56	56	56	56	20
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	22
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	100¾	100¾	99⅝	99⅝	27
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜	76
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Alabama 5s	106	107	106	107	25
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117½	118	117½	118	2
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼	56
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	3
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	123⅝	124	123⅝	124	39
Mexican Central 2d income	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	15
Mexican International consol. 4s	86⅞	87	86⅜	87	81
Met., West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	42
Michigan Central consol. 7s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	140¼	140½	140¼	140½	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115¼	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	88¼	89	88¼	89	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	90¾	90¾	90	90	16
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93¼	93¼	92½	93	72
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	68¼	68½	67⅝	68¼	96½
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	97⅝	98	97⅝	97⅝	27
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	119	119	118¾	118¾	98
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115	115	115	115	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100¼	100¼	99⅝	100	161
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	48
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	21
Morris & Essex consol. 7s, gtd	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¼	14
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	140	140	140	140	½
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
National Starch Mfg. 6s	101	101	101	101	5
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	101¾	102	101¾	102	108
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	101¾	102	101¾	102	18
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	113	113	113	113	8
New York Central extended 4s	101	101½	101	101¾	1
New York Central 3½s	111	111	111	111	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107½	107¼	107¼	107¼	4
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s, reg	106½	106½	106½	106¾	1
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 6s	138	138	138	138	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	109½	109½	106	109	9
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	1
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	94⅞	95¼	94⅝	95¼	109½
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	112	112	112	112	5
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67⅜	67⅞	67¼	67⅝	90½
Northern Pacific prior lien 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	290
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	108	108	108	108	12
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 1st 6s	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¾	13
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102	102	101¾	101¾	120
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	19
Oregon Short Line 6s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	5
Oregon Short Line Income B	75	75	75	75	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104	104	103¾	103¾	16
Pennsylvania Co. gtd. 4½s	110¾	110¾	109¾	109¾	10
Peoria & Eastern 1st	88	88	88	88	7
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	10
Pittsburg & Western 4s, trust receipts	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	16
Reading general 4s	88¾	88¾	87¾	88¼	277
Rio Grande Western 4s	90	90	90	90½	98
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 5-6s	91	91	91	91	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	87½	88	87½	87½	670½
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 6s	116	117	115¾	115¾	36
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	7
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 6s	121	121½	120¾	120¾	11
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	100	100½	99¾	99¾	41

BONDS.

Week Ending July 22.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class A	114	114	114	114	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	95½	96	95	95⅝	208
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	64	64¼	62	63½	834
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
St. Paul, Minn., & Man., Montana ext. 4s	106	106	106	106	8
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	122	122	122	122	10
St Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	117	117	117	117	9
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	80½	79¾	80½	50
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101	101	100¼	100¼	3
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	108¾	109	108¾	108⅞	66
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	84½	84¾	84¼	84⅝	50
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	113½	113¾	112½	113¼	71
Southern Railway 5s	109¾	109¾	109	109½	128
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	85	85½	85	85¾	2
Standard Rope & Twine income	24⅞	24⅞	22¼	23	87
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	107½	107½	107	107	13
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	106	106	106	106	4
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	116½	116½	116	116	21
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s, tr. rects	56½	56½	55¾	56	67
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104¼	104¼	103¾	103¾	32
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	116	116	116	116	12
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	10
Union Pacific new 4s	105¾	106⅛	105½	106⅛	242
Wabash 1st 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	15
Wabash 2d 5s	102¼	102¼	102	102¼	74
Wabash debenture, Series B	36½	36¾	35½	36¼	137
West Shore guaranteed 4s	114¼	115	114¼	115	4
West Short gtd. 4s, registered	114½	114⅞	114	114⅞	108
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc.	22½	22½	22¼	22½	5
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	117½	118	117½	118	10
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¾	3
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	75¾	76	75¾	75¾	14
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	94¼	94¾	94¼	94⅝	293
Total sales					$9,561,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 22, 1899.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112⅝	113	112⅝	113	4½
United States 3s, coupon	100	100⅜	100	100⅜	24½
United States 3s, coupon, small	108½	109½	108½	109½	1
Total sales					$35,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 22, 1899.

Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	6	6	6	6	5
Total sales					$5,000
Grand total					$9,601,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 8	101½	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112¼	July 10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	113	July 20
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅜	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130¼	July 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130¼	July 20
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111¾	Feb. 6	112⅝	May 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111¾	Mar. 8	112⅝	July 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	106⅝	Feb. 23	109¼	July 19
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109½	July 11	106¾	Jan. 5	109½	July 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅝	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108½	July 15

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899.....102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s....118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112⅝	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	June 30	95	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	6	July 18
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan. 27	82½	Jan. 3	86½	July 14

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small.....106 Aug. 10 | Alabama, Class C.....104 Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B.....108 Sept. 26 | North Carolina 6s, 1918.....128 Feb. 23

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 22d day of July, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin		$152,147,771.47
Gold bullion		125,294,260.60
		$277,442,082.07
Outstanding gold certificates	$34,270,519.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,671,110.00	
		32,599,409.00
Standard silver dollars		$408,027,498.00
Outstanding silver certificates	$406,795,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	3,812,754.00	
		402,982,750.00
		5,044,748.00
Silver bullion		907,166.14
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,844,098.00	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	84,324,182.00	
		$93,168,280.00
Less outstanding Treasury notes		93,168,280.00
United States notes		$34,924,219.00
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,955,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,060,000.00	
		19,895,000.00
		15,029,219.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$864,368.00	
National bank notes	3,418,535.34	
Fractional silver coin	5,535,083.26	
Fractional currency	61.81	
Minor coin	207,240.28	
Deposits in National banks	78,041,721.69	
Bonds and interest paid	5,139,122.83	
		$93,206,183.21
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	$9,023,179.91	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,623,982.87	
Disbursing officers' balances	52,972,942.16	
Post Office Department account	6,462,290.37	
Miscellaneous items	2,163,923.25	
		78,245,131.36
		14,961,001.85
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$280,874,758.06

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$555,577.78	$12,508,312.90	$12,508,312.90
Internal revenue	871,123.15	20,783,564.29	20,783,564.29
Miscellaneous	57,079.70	1,815,277.24	1,815,277.24
Total receipts	$1,483,780.63	$35,107,154.43	$35,107,154.43
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	125,000.00	8,398,000.00	8,398,000.00
War	486,000.00	13,970,000.00	13,970,000.00
Navy	185,000.00	4,040,000.00	4,040,000.00
Indians	10,000.00	395,000.00	395,000.00
Pensions	200,000.00	12,460,000.00	12,460,000.00
Interest	100,000.00	4,700,000.00	4,700,000.00
Total expenditures	$1,065,000.00	$43,963,000.00	$43,963,000.00
Excess of receipts over expenditures	398,780.63	†8,855,845.57	†8,855,845.57
Receipts last year—			
Customs	541,049.98	10,698,822.45	10,698,822.45
Internal revenue	916,273.75	19,029,856.04	19,029,856.04
Receipts from all sources last year	1,488,580.79	31,872,019.34	31,872,019.34
Expenditures last year	1,945,000.00	33,575,000.00	33,575,000.00

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	11,390.00	727,430.00	727,430.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	20,210.00	837,913.00	837,913.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$338,650,884.00	$90,997,734.00	$436,448,118.00
This fiscal year	906,765.00	487,042.00	1,483,810.00
This month	906,765.00	487,042.00	1,483,810.00
This day	154,811.00	42,823.00	197,634.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $166,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1890. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending July 22, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	102¼	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	96⅝	Jul 13	87¾	May 10	96¼	July 21	96	96½
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	103⅝	May 31	99¾	Apr 7	102⅛	July 22	102⅛	102⅝
Do., registered	102½	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 29	..	..
Do, adjustment g. 4s, 1995	85½	Jul 8	78	Jan 6	85⅛	July 22	85	85½
Do., do., registered	83½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100½	Jan 19	102	June 5	99	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100⅝	May 26	96¼	Jul 11	96⅝	July 22	..	..
Do. mtg. gold 4s, 1948	102½	May 25	100⅛	May 12	101½	July 22	..	..
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108½	Jan 11	111	June 5	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jul 28, 98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	94	Jan 23	93⅞	Jan 23	94	Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32½	Jan 11	..	..
Do. do., Series B, 2043	13½	Jan 26	10⅞	Jan 16	12	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11½	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¼	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128½	May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	128¾	May 21	126	Mar 15	128	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	104½	May 19	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	105	Apr 28	102½	Feb 25	105	June 5	..	..
Do, 1st con. 4s, 1947	112	Jan 30	108¼	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	80	Feb 4	80	Feb 4	80	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	115½	Jul 14	102¼	May 13	115¼	July 21	115	115½
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	114⅛	..
Bkyn, Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	108½	Apr 20	105⅝	Jan 4	107½	July 21	..	..
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104½	Jul 8	103½	Jun 29	103⅝	July 21	..	104½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107½	Jan 7	110	July 21	108⅝	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	June 28	128¼	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	130½	Jul 6	129	May 15	130½	July 6	128¼	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101½	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109¼	May 15	106	Jun 10	108	July 12	108	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	116½	July 20	116½	117½
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108	Jul 5	108⅛	July 17	108	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	100	Mar 6	111	July 11	111¼	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93⅝	Jan 31	91	Mar 28	91½	May 12	88	89½
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 29	116½	Mar 28	120	June 29	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	91⅛	Jan 31	97	July 21	96⅞	97¼
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	41¼	July 21	41	42
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	13	July 14	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6	June 16	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	109½	May 3	110	June 6	110¼	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122½	Jun 24	113½	Jan 4	121	July 21	121	121½
Do., do., registered	121½	Jul 22	112½	Jan 7	121½	July 22	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	102½	Apr 1	99¾	Jan 7	100½	July 13	..	100½
Do., 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¼	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	116¼	July 11	115	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s, Ser. A,B,C,D, 1898	..	....	..	....	103	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext g 5s, Series E, 1898	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs	109	Jun 6	103¼	Mar 20	107⅛	July 20	..	..
Do., ext g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 20, 98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108½	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108½	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¼	Jun 15	112⅝	Jun 19	112⅝	June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs	125⅝	May 27	112¼	Feb 16	123⅛	July 20	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¼	May 27	120¼	May 19	122¼	May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121⅝	Jun 19	121⅝	Jun 19	121⅝	June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	109½	Jun 2	105½	Apr 15	108⅞	July 7	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	105½	De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119½	June 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121¼	Feb 21	118½	Mar 2	120	June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117⅛	Jan 3	119	July 18	119	119⅝
Do., do., registered	118½	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97½	Jul 12	90¾	Jan 4	97½	July 22	97¼	97⅜
Do., do., registered	92⅞	Jan 18	92⅞	Jan 18	92⅞	Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jun 27	104	Jul 21	104	July 21	104	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	99	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	95¼	My 27, 98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼	Apr 29	101	103
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Feb 7	101⅝	Apr 7	103	July 22	103	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	108½	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	106	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞	Feb 24	105	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 20	113¼	Jul 20	113½	July 20	113¾	114
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	104⅝	Feb 15	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¼	May 10	112½	July 15	111	112¼
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125½	Jan 6	137¾	July 6	137	148
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116⅝	Jun 12	115⅝	May 1	116⅝	June 12	117¾	..
Do., do, do., 4s, 1919	106½	Jun 26	105	Feb 27	106½	June 26	106⅝	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101⅛	Jan 26	105	July 20	104	105
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113⅝	Jul 21	105¾	Jan 3	113⅝	July 21	113¼	..
Do., do., registered	111⅛	Jun 2	111⅛	Jun 2	111⅛	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	124	July 6	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105⅝	Apr 27	106⅝	July 21	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Apr 3	114	Jul 5	114	July 5	114½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	138	Jun 30	134	Jan 23	137	July 20	135	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 13	109½	Jan 16	115½	July 20	114	115
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103½	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	106½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun 9	114½	Jan 17	118½	June 9	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	108½	May 17	92	Jan 10	107½	June 19	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	113	July 7	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	171½	Jun 9	160⅝	Jan 7	170	July 6	170	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¼	Apr 10	163¼	Feb 16	168¼	Apr 10	170	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	168⅝	Apr 12	160½	Jan 10	168½	May 20	170	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½	Jun 9	160	Jan 3	171	June 9	170	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	170	July 6	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun 8	112⅛	May 13	121⅝	July 5	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	115½	No 30, 98	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123⅛	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	123¼	June 1	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132⅛	May 25	129	Jan 19	132¼	May 25	129½	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 7, 98	111	113¾
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123	May 2	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	121¾	July 21	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125⅝	Jun 16	118½	Jan 19	123	July 10	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112½	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112½	Apr 18	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122½	Jun 1	122¼	Jun 1	122½	June 1	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	120⅝	July 17	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¼	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼	May 18	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	137½	Jul 18	137½	Jul 18	137½	July 18	130	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112¼	Feb 9	115½	July 17	115	118
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114⅞	May 4	108⅛	Jan 11	111¾	July 18	111½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	July 1	121	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125	July 10	125	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145⅝	Jul 11	142⅞	May 4	145⅝	July 11	145	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	112¾	July 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114	Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	118	July 17	..	120
Do., do., registered	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	..	120
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110½	Mar 10	106½	Apr 12	109	July 21	109	..
Do., do., registered	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	122½	July 17	122¼	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	110	July 10	109	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	July 18	117	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	109	May 9	..	..
Do., registered	106⅞	Feb 20	106⅞	Feb 20	106⅞	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	110	July 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107¾	My 26, 98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	102¼	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 5	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	..	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 21, 98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143	Jul 7	139¼	May 3	140½	July 20	141	143
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	112⅛
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125¼	May 23	117⅝	Feb 1	125¼	June 29	..	125
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	138	De 13, 98	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	146	July 6	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114⅛	Jun 17	114⅛	Jun 17	114⅛	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136⅝	Jun 27	131½	Jan 10	134	July 7	132	..
Do., do., registered	134½	May 19	132	Jun 6	133½	June 13	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110⅜	May 17	104⅝	Jan 4	108¼	July 21	108	108¼
Do., do., registered	107⅞	Apr 6	105⅝	Mar 7	107⅞	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98½	May 1	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	86	Jul 20	83	May 9	86	July 20	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109½	Jan 12	114	June 27	113	114

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	136	Jan 9	137½	July 12	137	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	134½	May 8	134½	June 21	136	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132⅝	July 7	133	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jul 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	123	May 4	120½	Jul 11	120½	July 11	122	122½
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun 5	93½	Jan 3	100½	July 14	99½	100
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	99½	Jun 28	99⅝	Jun 28	99½	June 28	99	100
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	113	May 5	112	Feb 9	113	May 5	114½	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105⅝	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 25	91	June 9	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	98	Jan 26	87⅞	Jan 12	95½	July 21	93	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 20	95⅝	May 27	97	June 20	..	97
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103⅝	Feb 3	99¾	Jan 7	102¼	July 12	102	..
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96½	Apr 24	96	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	103½	Mar 30	104	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118½	May 31	118½	May 31	118½	June 14	116½	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85	July 21	84¾	85½
Do., income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	30	June 30	..	30
C., C., C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914	138½	Jul 6	135½	May 11	138½	July 6	137	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Jul 6	134½	July 18	135	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	108½	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	108½	Jul 20	108	Jul 11	108½	July 20	108¼	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¼	June 16	130	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	62	Jul 11	62⅜	July 22	62	63
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	72	July 19	71	72
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 13	85½	May 13	89⅝	July 22	89¼	89½
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126½	Jun 15	126½	Jun 15	126½	June 15	125	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124⅛	Jun 7	124⅛	Jun 7	124⅛	June 7	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 26	142	May 4	142	June 17	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108½	May 3	108½	June 28	108½	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	143	Jan 20	143¼	July 18	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 26, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West 1st 6s, 1921	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	138	July 17	138	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118¼	Apr 5	..	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923	108½	Jun 20	108½	Jun 20	108½	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108	Aug 1, 98	104	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	146	Sep 13, 98	142	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	122	124½
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116	June 9	116	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	116½	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153	Mar 20	150½	May 31	150½	May 31	150	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	141	May 6, 98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	100	Feb 27	100½	July 22	100	101
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	105¼	May 4	105¼	May 25	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102¼	Jan 3	105¾	July 18	105½	106½
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112⅞	Jun 13	108⅜	Jan 9	109½	July 20	108½	109½
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	..	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995	70	Jul 20	68	Jul 12	70	July 20	69	70
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	18½	July 22	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	111	Mar 23	105	Jun 13	110	July 6	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	92½	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	116	Jun 14	111⅝	Jan 16	114	July 14	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110	Apr 25	104¾	Jan 3	109	July 22	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	118	Jun 22	115½	Feb 15	118	June 22	..	121
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	121½	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116½	Jul 11	116½	Jul 11	116½	July 11	116	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	121	June 21	121½	..
Do, 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106½	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106½	Apr 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 26	143	Apr 3	145	July 19	144½	146
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	..	....	..	....	143	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	..	....	..	....	139	Sep 20, 98	141	..
Buffalo, N. Y & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	140	Jan 26	140	Jan 26	140	Feb 6	136½	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	106	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	116½	Apr 3	111½	Jan 9	116	July 15	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	120	121
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 27, 98	106	..
Erie RR. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	95	Jan 20	92¼	Jan 9	93	July 22	92¾	93
Do., do., registered	93⅞	Mar 13	92½	May 8	93¼	May 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	77	Jan 20	70⅝	May 15	72⅝	July 21	72¼	72⅝
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	112½	Jun 16	107	Jan 4	110	July 10	109½	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	92½	Au 25, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	102	Jul 14	95	Jan 3	101½	July 17	..	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jul 6	111½	Jul 6	111½	July 6	112	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	108¼	Apr 26	98⅞	Jan 3	106½	July 18	106	107½
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	122	Mar 17	120	Apr 25	122	July 6	121¾	..
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	125¾	Jun 23	121½	Jan 16	125¾	June 23	..	..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	106½	Mar 22	100¼	Jan 3	103	July 21	103	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Brch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	103½	Jan 11	98	Apr 20	100	July 18	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	124	Mar 23	121	Jan 11	122	July 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	107	Jun 17	100¼	Jan 3	105⅝	July 14	..	..
Do., Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110	May 31	100	Jan 5	107½	July 18	..	..
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	101	Mar 20	101	Mar 20	101	Mar 20	105	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	102	104
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	105	Mr 11, 98	..	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	87	Jan 31	77	Jul 19	80	July 22	78	79
Ft. Worth & Rio Gr. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	66⅝	Mar 29	62	Feb 7	64	July 18	..	..
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	105½	Jul 12	99¼	Jan 7	105	July 14	104½	107
Georgia & Ala. Ry 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	..	....	..	....	106	De 12, 98	..	107⅝
Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	103	Apr 26	100	Jan 31	101	May 12	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	61½	Jan 31	40½	Jan 5	58½	June 22	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	9	Jan 21	5	May 4	6	June 23	..	..
Hocking Valley con. g. 4½s, 1999	103½	May 4	101	Jul 21	101	July 21	100½	102
Col. & Hock. Val. 1st ext. 4s, 1948	107¼	Jun 28	105½	May 1	107¼	June 28	..	..
Houston, E. & W. Texas 1st g. 5s, 1933	104½	Mar 22	97½	Jan 3	104½	July 22	104½	105½
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	115⅛	May 25	112½	Feb 25	113¼	July 6	109	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¼	No 23, 98	..	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	107¾	Apr 18	103½	Jan 16	106	June 5	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 15, 98	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1952	107	Jan 31	104⅜	Apr 15	106¼	June 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Jan 30	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	107	Apr 20	103	Jan 12	105¼	July 7	..	..
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	..	....	..	....	100¼	Sep 28, 98	..	..
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	114¼	Jun 23	104	Feb 14	114¼	June 23	..	..
Do., Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	105¼	Jun 14	93¾	Jan 6	103⅜	July 21	102½	103½
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	123	May 24	123	May 24	123	May 24	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	92½	Jun 23	81	Jan 19	91	July 21	91½	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 3½s, 1951	105½	Jun 14	94	Jan 10	103¼	July 15	102½	103¼
Do., do., registered	103½	Apr 28	103½	Apr 28	103½	Apr 28	..	..
Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951	128⅝	May 8	126	Jan 9	128⅝	May 8	127	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	123	Sep 12, 98	..	..
Do., 3½s, 1951	100	Apr 15	100	Apr 15	100	Apr 15	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	104½	Feb 17	104½	Feb 17	104½	Feb 17	..	..
St.L., A. & T.H. 1st & ter. g. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	105	De 28, 97	..	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	121	Feb 24	121	Feb 24	121	Feb 24	120	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	93	De 13, 98	100	..
Carbond. & Shawneet. 1st g. 4s, 1932	..	....	..	....	90	No 22, 98	100	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	106½	Jun 7	102¼	Jan 5	104	July 18	104	105
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st ref. 5s, 1948	108	Mar 23	104½	Jan 3	106	Apr 21	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	126	Apr 20	123	May 2	124½	July 21	124½	125¼
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	97	Feb 28	92	Apr 1	93	July 22	92¾	93¼
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	65	Jul 22	60	Jan 6	65	July 22	64½	65½
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	115	May 12	107	Jan 9	113	July 18	..	..
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st and col. g. 5s, 1923	75¾	Jan 27	58⅜	Jun 24	61	July 22	..	..
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	121½	May 18	116½	Jan 4	120	July 21	118½	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	110	Feb 21	103½	Jan 3	110	June 26	110¼	..
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	105	Mar 30	100	Jan 31	103¼	July 5	..	..
Lehigh Valley (Penn.) col. g. 5s, 1997	..	....	..	....	104	Aug 8, 98	..	..
Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	112¼	Jun 28	105½	Jan 17	109⅜	July 18	..	..
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	113¾	Feb 7	113	Jan 17	113½	Mar 13	..	114
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110	No 26, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	96	Feb 7	96	Feb 7	96	June 1	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	93	Feb 6	91½	Jan 27	93	Feb 6	91¼	..
El., Cor. & Nor. g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb., 93	120	..
Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914	101⅛	Jul 19	99¾	May 23	101⅛	July 19	100½	101½
Litch., R., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb., 93	..	..
L., R. & M. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st g. 5s, 1937	37	Mar 2	33	Feb 3	35¾	May 31	36	..
Long Island 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	124½	Jul 11	120	Jan 18	124½	July 11	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	102	May 10	98	Jan 3	100	July 19	100	..
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	101	Jan 26	99	Jan 10	101	July 10	..	..
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	100	Jan 17	100	Jan 17	100	Jan 17	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar., 96	..	..
N.Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con. g. 5s, 1935	107	Jan 31	107	Jan 31	107	Jan 31	106	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	100½	Apr 27	100½	Apr 27	100½	Apr 27	..	..
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r.	72	Mar 3	50	Jan 18	56	July 19	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	10	Mar 3	6	Mar 2	6	June 21	..	..
Louis. & Nashv., Cecilian Br. 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	..	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	132½	May 31	129¾	Jan 19	131¾	July 10	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	122	Mar 17	117	Feb 14	121½	July 10	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g. 6s, 1919	113½	Jun 10	113	Jul 12	113	July 12	113	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	121	Feb 21	117	Jun 19	118	July 22	117¾	..
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	109	Jul 6	107	Apr 19	109	July 6	109	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	67¾	Jul 11	67¾	Jul 11	67¾	July 11	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107	No 17, 98	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	108½	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	110¼	Mar 11	107¼	May 15	109	July 10	109	..
Do., collateral trust 4s, 1903-18	101	Mar 29	98½	Apr 7	99⅝	July 20	99⅝	100¼
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	100½	Jun 29	94⅞	Feb 1	99⅝	July 21	99⅝	99¾
Do., Penn. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	113	May 8	111	Jan 5	112¾	June 20	113½	116
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	110	Feb 24	108	Jan 11	108½	July 6	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	..	....	..	....	109½	Jul 18, 98	..	..
N. F., & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	110	Jul 7	106½	Feb 8	110	July 14	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	109½	May 1	106	Jul 22	107	July 22	..	..

	Range for Year 1899.							
	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	97	Jun 5	91	Jan 10	96	July 20	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	109	Mr 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 18, 98	..	..
Louis. & Jef. Bridge gtd. g. 4s, 1945	98½	Jul 19	98¼	Jul 19	98½	July 19	97	99
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112¾	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	109¼	July 20	109	109¼
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121⅝	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	118½	July 19	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102⅞	Apr 1	100⅞	May 1	101⅞	July 21	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118⅝	Jan 4	124	July 20	123½	124
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	123	June 20	123	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	126¼	July 20	126	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	126¾	Feb 3	124	Mar 2	126½	July 20	126¼	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	77	Jun 23	68¾	Jan 4	77	June 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25½	Apr 27	16½	Apr 3	20½	June 14	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	12¾	July 21	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	87	July 22	86	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	103	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	15	Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con g. 5s, 1934	115½	Jun 27	110½	Jan 18	115½	July 17	115½	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	99	Jun 29	98½	Jun 29	99	July 20	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121	July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128	De 12, 98	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	105½	Feb 16	103½	Feb 4	105½	Feb 16	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	93	July 22	93	93¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	65¼	May 9	68¼	July 22	68	68¼
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	91¼	Apr 27	82	Jan 19	89	July 19	88½	89
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	91	Jul 14	86	Jan 19	90	July 20	89½	90½
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	77	July 20	77	79
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	95	Feb 27	85	Jan 21	95	Apr 27	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	107½	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	107½	July 13	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	118¾	July 22	118½	118¾
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	115	July 21	115	115½
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	100½	Jul 14	91½	Jan 3	100	July 22	99½	100½
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98	Jul 14	88	Jan 3	97¾	July 22	97	98
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	109	July 13	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	111½	July 10	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	106⅛	May 20	105⅛	Feb 6	106⅛	May 23	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	106⅛	July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	114¾	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	113¾	July 22	113½	113⅞
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111½	July 5	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	127½	July 20	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88	Feb 27	82½	Jan 4	87½	July 22	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109	Jun 2	106	Jan 4	109	June 13	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	131¼	Jul 8	131¼	July 8	129½	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108⅝	Mar 28	105¼	Apr 22	107½	July 21	107¾	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	113	Jul 13	113	July 17	112	..
Do., do., registered	117⅝	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112	June 27	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¼	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109¼	July 6	109	..
Do., do., registered	113¼	Jan 26	113¼	Jan 26	113¼	Jan 26	109	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	109	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 26	103¼	June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	103½	Jun 26	103½	June 26	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	104⅝	Jne 30,98	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¼	Jan 12	111	July 18	110⅝	..
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½	Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	101¾	July 19	101¾	102
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100	May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¼	Jan 4	102	July 21	101¾	102
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	98	Jan 6	102½	July 7	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	115	July 22	114¼	114¾
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	114⅞	July 22	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108	No 5, 98	110	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do. registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104	July 11	104	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	June 27	104	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	104	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128½	Apr 12	129	July 10	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13, 98	110	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¾	Jul 8	103¾	July 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	105¼	Jan 3	105¼	June 15	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114¼	Jun 20	115	July 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114¼	Jun 3	114¼	June 15	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅞	May 5	106	Jan 3	110	July 20	110½	111
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	103	Jan 5	111	Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121	Oct 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	109	May 1	110½	June 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¼	Jne 21,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	125½	Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108	Jan 26	105¾	Apr 3	107½	July 19	107⅝	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	105¼	Apr 19	106½	July 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	187½	July 13	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	184	Apr 20	172	Jan 19	184	Apr 20	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	126¼	Au 26,98	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	July 6	117¾	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113¼	Jul 1	113¼	July 1	113	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108⅞	May 25	106	Jan 4	108⅞	May 27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106½	Jun 1	103	Apr 12	106	July 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119½	Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112	July 20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	134	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	130	Sep 28,98	131	134
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106¾	Jun 14	101⅜	Jan 5	103⅝	July 21	103⅝	103¾
Do., registered	104⅛	May 12	102	Jul 14	103	July 22	102½	103
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	66⅛	May 9	67⅞	July 22	67⅞	68
Do., do., registered	66½	Jun 17	65½	May 16	66½	June 17	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	119	June 15	114⅞	115½
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾	June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	128	No 25,98	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	100¼	July 22	..	..
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96	Mar 27	88½	Jan 7	95¼	July 22	95	95½
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	102¼	Ja 26, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 17, 97	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	75	May 25	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	114	Apr 28	100	Feb 10	112¼	July 19	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100¼	Jan 3	101½	July 22	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	133¼	Jul 13	128	Mar 1	132½	July 19	132	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	121	Jne 18,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	116	Jun 26	108	Jan 7	113½	July 21	113	113½
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	96	Jul 7	85	Jan 7	96	July 13	95½	96
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	74⅞	Apr 13	65½	Jan 4	73	July 21	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	103¼	Jul 12	103¾	July 18	104	105
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 90	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114½	Feb 15	116¼	July 18	114¾	..
Do., do., registered	115⅛	Mar 9	115⅛	Mar 9	115⅛	Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	118	Jul 14	114¼	Apr 13	118	July 14	118	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½	June 30	118	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98	113	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107	De 30, 98	107	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅞	Jan 6	105⅛	Mar 15	105⅝	Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	141	Mar 29	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	108	Apr 19	108	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121	July 5	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¼	Jun 2	113¼	Jun 2	113¼	June 2	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	90	Jan 19	96¾	June 29	99	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	97	Jan 28	93½	Apr 3	94½	May 5	93	96½
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20	De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100½	Jul 18	100	May 9	100½	July 18	100	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	121	No 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90	June 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116	July 17	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	98	Jan 5	100	June 8	99¼	100
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100⅛	Jun 26	98¼	Jan 31	99¾	July 20	99½	100
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91⅜	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 7	88¼	July 22	88½	88¾
Do., do., registered	89¼	Jun 29	86¼	Jun 1	88½	July 11	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102½	Jun 20	91	Jan 4	99¾	July 20	98½	99
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88	May 11	87½	Apr 20	88	June 27	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 24	103½	Feb 8	104	May 3	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	74½	Jun 20	72½	Feb 17	74¼	June 20	..	..

	Range for Year 1899.							
	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	84	Jan 27	79¼	Jul 11	81	July 21	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	114	July 17	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112½	May 5	114	June 12	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	114	July 14	114	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	124½	July 21	124¼	124½
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	109¼	July 22	109	109½
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100½	May 23	101	June 23	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	86½	July 22	86	87
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100	July 8	..	101
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96½	Jul 8	84¾	Jan 4	95¾	July 22	95½	96
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	64½	Jul 14	40¾	Jan 4	63½	July 22	63¼	63¾
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	108½	Mar 9	108	Mar 7	108½	Mar 9	108½	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	120	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113½	July 7	113	115
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	100	May 2	101½	July 18	..	101
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	122	June 7	121	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122	Jul 21	122	July 21	121	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146½	Jun 21	138¼	Mar 8	143	July 13	141	..
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¼	Jan 5	117	July 19	116	117¼
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	104½	Jan 25	106	July 20	105	..
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122½	Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	137½	Jun 23	134½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 28	113½	Jan 24	117½	June 28	..	122
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¼	Mar 2	110½	Apr 17	111½	July 10	111½	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120	Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe. Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	106½	May 4	95	Mar 13	106½	May 12	106	107½
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125⅛	Feb 15	125⅛	Feb 15	125⅛	Feb 15	128	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd.	..	....	..	....	80	Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	113¼	Jun 6	113¼	June 6	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 3	110	Feb 27	110	Feb 27	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	104	July 22	101⅛	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	110⅞	July 20	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111	May 31	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	88½	July 21	88	88½
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul 6	138	July 13	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105	Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	80½	July 22	80	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	103¾	July 21	102½	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	113¼	July 22	110	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	111¼	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	102½	No 11, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	108⅞	July 21	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	98	July 11	97	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	113⅞	No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val.,Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	105¼	Jul 21	104¾	Jun 30	105¼	July 21	104¾	105½
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103¼	Jan 3	109½	July 22	109¼	109½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½	Jun 13	107½	Jan 4	110½	June 13	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 3	110	July 8	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	118¾	June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105⅞	Jun 12	104¼	Feb 1	105⅞	June 12	98⅝	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118½	Jun 28	114½	Jan 14	116½	July 19	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	120	Jul 14	115	Jan 6	119	July 20	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 2	123	Jun 8	123	June 24	120	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 10	119	Jan 9	124½	May 19	122¼	124
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	126⅝	Jun 24	123	Jan 31	126⅝	June 24	123	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	100	Mar 17	100	Mar 17	100	Mar 17	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	110	Jun 2	106	Apr 19	109	June 26	108	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	116½	Jun 19	110	Jan 5	115½	July 10	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	113½	May 13	113½	May 13	113½	May 13	..	..
Do., serial, Series E	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s,1924	94	Jan 31	90	Feb 23	90	Feb 23	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	120½	Apr 14	117¼	Jul 6	118	July 21	118	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	111	Apr 27	102½	Jan 3	109	July 10	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	112¾	Jun 15	112¾	Jun 15	112¾	June 15	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	114½	May 8	114½	May 8	114½	May 8	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	106	Mar 22	104	Jun 7	104½	June 27	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	116⅞	Jul 14	109¼	Jan 9	116	July 20	115	116¼
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	56	Apr 24	45⅞	Jan 27	54¾	May 12	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	56½	Jul 14	53⅞	May 10	56	July 20	55½	56½
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	129⅜	Jun 29	125⅛	Jan 14	127	July 5	127½	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	107½	Jun 6	104	Jan 4	105½	July 12	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 98	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990	89	May 5	80	Jan 24	86	July 22	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	83	Apr 5	78	Jan 6	80	July 14	..	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	120	Jun 9	92	Jan 3	116	July 21	..	..
Toronto, Ham. & Buff. 1st g. 4s, 1946	100¼	Jun 29	99	Jun 29	99	July 22	99½	101
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s,1928	103½	Jul 12	99	Feb 8	103½	July 14	..	105
U. P. RR. and ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	109	May 26	102⅞	Jan 4	106⅛	July 22	106	106¼
Do., do., registered	108⅝	May 26	104¾	Feb 22	106	July 10	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. cts., g. 4½s, 1918	68½	Apr 27	66½	May 3	66½	May 4	..	..
Kansas Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896	..	....	..	....	114	Sep 29,97	..	..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	94	Mar 17	87¾	Jan 4	90½	Apr 17	..	..
Wabash R. R. Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	117¾	Apr 29	113	Jan 6	116½	July 22	116	117
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1938	103	Jul 5	94	Jan 4	102½	July 20	..	..
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	38½	Jan 21	33	Jun 3	36¼	July 22	36	36¾
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ext.,1941	111	May 4	105½	Jan 14	109	July 11	..	..
St. L., K.C. & N.,St.C.B.1st g.6s,1908	112	Mar 3	109¼	Jan 6	110	May 4	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	118	Jun 16	108½	Jan 3	114½	July 13	113½	114½
Do., gen. 3-4s, 1943	70⅞	Jul 1	54	Jan 3	70	July 14	70	71
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	24½	Apr 4	14¾	Jan 17	22½	July 17	22	23
West Chi. St. 40-year con. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	99	De 28, 97	..	..
West Va., Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	113	Jan 6	113	Jan 6	113	Jan 6	..	..
Wheel. & Lake Erie 1st g. 5s, 1926	109½	Jun 21	104	Jan 3	109½	June 28	107½	108½
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts	..	....	..	....	104¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	98¾	Mar 1	96	Apr 14	96	Apr 14	96	..
Do., exten. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	92½	Mr 11, 98	92	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	62¼	Jan 18	58⅝	Jan 13	62¼	Jan 18	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	34	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. Trust Co. certificates	78	Jun 13	58	Jan 23	75⅞	July 20	76	76½
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	10½	Feb 17	3	May 4	6¼	June 12	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Adams Express col. tr. 4s, 1948	107	Jun 28	104½	Jan 3	107	July 12	106½	107
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	108¼	Jan 9	105	Apr 11	106⅛	July 21	106⅛	..
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	94½	May 1	85½	Jan 3	92	July 10	90⅝	93
Boston Un. Gas tr. cts., s. f. g. 4s,1939	..	....	..	....	91⅜	Oct 3, 98	..	..
B'klyn Un. Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	120	May 25	116¼	Jan 5	118	July 19	..	..
B'klyn Whf. & Wh. Co. 1st g. 5s, 1945	92½	Jan 4	85	Feb 18	90	July 19	89	90
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	105	Jan 7	..	..
Col. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6s, 1900	102½	Jan 9	100	Feb 1	100	June 22	102½	104
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	59	May, 93	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	91½	Apr 20	86⅞	Feb 17	91	July 22	..	..
Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	105	Jul 1	105	Jul 1	105	July 1	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	..	....	..	....	103¾	No 10, 98	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Fe 16, 98	..	..
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	101	Apr 25	95	Mar 14	101	Apr 25	..	..
Detroit City Gas 5s	102⅝	Apr 25	95	Mar 30	98½	July 18	..	..
Edison El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g.5s,1910	112⅝	Feb 6	110	Mar 21	111¼	July 17	111¼	111½
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	124	Jun 15	120½	Jan 6	124	June 15	121	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	111	May 16	111	May 16	111	May 16	111½	..
Equitable Gas & Fuel of N. Y. 1st	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 14, 98	..	..
Erie Tel. & Tel 5s	110	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	..	..
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	120½	May 20	109	Jan 4	119	July 12	..	118
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s,1919	..	....	..	....	95⅛	Ja 19, 97	98	..
Hend'son Bdge Co. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	..	....	..	....	111	Au 23, 97	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	99	Jan 17	99	Jan 17	99	Jan 17	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	70	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Jeff'son & Clear. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	80	May 4,97	..	..
International Paper Co.1st con.6s,1918	113¼	Feb 23	112	Feb 7	112	June 22	..	..
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 5s, 1928	101	Mar 20	96	Jun 3	98	July 18	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5s,1919	111	Apr 29	107	Jan 3	109½	July 7	109¾	110
Madison Square Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	102	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Br. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	55	July, 96	..	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1920	104	Jan 3	100	May 4	101	July 17	100½	102
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	June 4,97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	92¼	May, 96	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109¼	Apr 24	109¼	Apr 24	109¼	Apr 24	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	107½	Feb 27	107½	Feb 27	107½	Feb 27	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	129½	Jul 1	123	Apr 10	129½	July 1	..	..
Do., 1st refunding 5s, 1947	..	....	..	....	106	De 16, 98	..	..
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. 5s, 1947	107½	Apr 12	105	Jan 3	107½	Apr 14	..	..
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s,1937	113	Mar 23	109¾	Feb 10	112	May 18	..	..
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	111½	Apr 20	107½	Jan 4	111½	Apr 20	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1905	107½	May 17	105½	May 17	105½	May 17	..	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	106¾	Oct., 95	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	124½	May 1	120¼	May 31	120½	May 31	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N. Y. con.g.6s,1923	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	90⅝	Apr 3	84½	Jan 3	85⅞	July 22	85	86
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	35	Mar 27	22½	Jul 21	23	July 22	22½	23
Tenn. Coal. I. & R.T. Div.1st g.6s,1917	110½	Mar 23	101⅞	Jan 6	105½	July 5	..	..
Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	111¼	Mar 20	101	Jan 16	106	July 20	..	..
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1922	103	Jul 13	103	Jul 13	103	July 13	..	..
De Bardeleben C. & I. Co.gtd.g.6s,1910	107½	Jul 13	96	Jan 3	107	July 20	..	107½
U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	119½	Apr 3	116	May 31	117	June 15	..	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. tr. bonds—								
Series B, 5s, 1899-1914	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	..
Series C, 5s, 1900-1915	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	..
Series D, 4½s, 1901-1916	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	..
Series E, 4s, 1907-1917	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	..
Series F, 4s, 1908-1918	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	..
Series G, 4s, 1908-1918	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	..
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	107¼	May 6	103¼	Jun 8	103¼	June 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	105	Mr 11,98	..	..
Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900	102½	May 22	102½	May 22	102½	May 22	..	..
Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, 1938	119	May 26	112¼	Jan 11	115	July 11	..	..
Mutual Union Tel. sink. fund 6s, 1911	112	Mar 2	110	May 5	110	June 5	..	..
Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904	..	....	..	....	107	Mar., 89	..	..
Western Gas Co. col. trust g. 5s, 1933	..	....	..	....	101	Mr 16, 98	..	..

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, July 22, total transactions included 1,827,522 shares of stock, $2,561,000 bonds, with $35,000 Government and $5,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	July 22,'98.	July 22,'99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M....	751,825	1,527,622	*775,797
Banks	41	20	21
Mining	3,000	200	2,800

BONDS.

	July 23,'98.	July 22,'99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M....	$17,478,800	$9,561,000	$7,912,800
State	11,500	5,000	6,500
Government ...	1,084,000	35,000	1,049,000

*Decrease.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sm. & Ref....	4	Louis. & Nash.....	1½
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	2¼	Met. Street Ry.....	3
Am. Steel Hoop pf..	1¾	Mobile & Ohio.....	1
Am. Tin Plate.....	2	Nat. Biscuit.....	2
B'klyn Rapid Trans..	2¼	Nat. Lead.....	1⅝
Chi., B. & Q.....	1½	P., C., C. & St. L....	5½
Chi., R. & Pac....	1⅞	St. L. & W. pf.....	1½
Cont. Tobacco.....	1½	St. P. & Duluth....	4⅛
Cont. Tob. pf.....	2½	Third Avenue.....	4
General Electric....	1¼	Twin City R. T.....	1
Ill. Central.....	1½	U. S. Leather.....	1
Iowa Central pf....	2½	U. S. Leather pf....	1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting.....	1⅛	Manhattan	1⅛
Am. Sp. Mfg....	1⅛	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
B'klyn Un. Gas.....	4	pf.	3½
Consol. Gas Co.....	4½	Nat. Steel Co.....	1¾
Federal Steel.....	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake....	17
Federal Steel pf....	1¼	O. R. R. & N. pf....	1⅛
H. B. Claflin.....	2	Reading 2d pf.....	1
Int. Paper.....	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Int. Paper pf.....	1	U. S. Rubber pf.....	2
Lake Erie & West....	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of N. J. gen. 5s., r.2	Kanawha & Mich. 4s.1
Tol. F. & I. 5s..... 1½	Nor. Pac. prior 4s, r.1
Det. & Mack. 4s..... 1	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st..1¾
Int. & G. N. 5d..... 1	

Bonds Declined.

Hocking Val. 4½s....1	Peo. & East. 1st....1
Kanaw. City & P. 1st.2	Stand. R. & T. inc..2
M., L. S. & W. 1st..2½	Tol., St. L. & K. C.
O. R. R. & N. 4s....1	1st. t. r.....1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 24.

Daylight Prism Company—Books close.
National Salt Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books open for transfer of common stock.

Tuesday, July 25.

Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Municipal Gas Company, Albany—Books close.
National Surety Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, July 26.

Chicago Great Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred A stock.
Nassau Trust Company—Books close.
Southern Pacific Railway—Special meeting.

Thursday, July 27.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, July 28.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable.

Saturday, July 29.

American Steel Hoop Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Tin Plate Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 22	$980,471,913	$55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,065,319
*July 8	1,020,944,953	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,858,116	66,852,408
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,402,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,883	56,274,057
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,897,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,265	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,958
April 1	1,293,839,167	66,915,694
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,759	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,090,599	74,090,291
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,405	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	960,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,968	54,896,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,208	70,245,718
Jan. 28	1,494,429,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	80,172,667
Jan. 14	1,251,964,989	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,160,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,931	48,470,278
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	50,824,952
Dec. 10	954,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,664,457	39,902,220
Nov. 19	1,095,708,461	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,393,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	793,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	839,890,169	56,995,379
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,009,268
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,021,235
Sept. 17	851,162,833	48,805,931
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,800,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,586,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,502
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,966
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,290,419	46,140,432

*Five days.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 23.—The following advances in American stocks took place in the stock market last week: Illinois Central, ¾; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, ⅜; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, ⅜; Union Pacific shares, ⅜; New York Central, ¼; Northern Pacific, ¼; Pennsylvania, ⅛; New York, Lake Ontario & Western, ⅛; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, ⅛.

Denver & Rio Grande preferred fell, ⅜; Erie preferred, ¼; Canadian Pacific, ¼; Chesapeake & Ohio, ¼; Denver & Rio Grande common, ⅛; Louisville & Nashville, ⅛; Reading, ⅛.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s....	112	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s....	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s.....	95	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock..	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 7s....	102	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue..	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st..	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d..	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d.....	105	100
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s....	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s..	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	249	251
Brooklyn City & New. 1st.....	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds.....	103	103½
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock..	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols..	116	..
Central Crosstown	260	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s.....	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River...	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s...	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street...	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s.....	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock...	300	320
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s..	103	106
Consolidated Traction of N. J..	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.....	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock.....	97	101
Columbus (Ohio), 6s.....	111	115
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s....	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock.....	150	165
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s.....	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip..	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	385	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip.	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.....	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av...	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st..	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d..	89	92
Kings County El. 4s, (new)....	94½	95½
Louisville St. Railway com....	42	44
Louisville St. Ry. pf.....	111	113
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn)..	113	..
Nassau Electric 4s.....	95	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)..	21	22
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)....	96½	98
Ninth Avenue	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway..	35½	35⅞
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s....	94	95
North Shore Traction, com....	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.....	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds...	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	20	24
Rochester Railway con. 5s....	107	110
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s.....	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s.....	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s.....	110	113
Steinway R R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st..	115	116
Twenty-third Street.....	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s....	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s.....	113	116
United Traction, Providence...	100½	101½
United Trac., Prov., bonds....	115	116
Worcester Traction common....	32	35
Worcester Traction pf.....	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new.....	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.....	94½	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry.....	36	38
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s....	95	96
Union Ferry.....	40½	42
Union Ferry bonds.....	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	215	225
Atlantic	200	225
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.....	295	310
Brooklyn	415	..
Central	1980	2010
City	375	..
Colonial	420	440
Continental	300	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust.....	1425	1450
Fifth Avenue.....	3995	..
Franklin	310	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	000	..
Hamilton	265	..
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance.....	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust.....	250	260
Manhattan	235	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn.....	390	..
Mercantile	850	..
Metropolitan	390	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust.....	600	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust.....	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange, (new stock).	202	204
Real Estate Trust Co.....	300	..
Standard	400	..
State	220	..
Title Guarantee & Trust.....	395	405
Trust Company of America....	288½	290
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	485	..
United States.....	1610	..
Washington	300	..
Williamsburg	220	230

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	210	230
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	175	180
Peter Cooper.....	115	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	425	..
American Exchange	181	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	285	305
Broadway	235	..
Butchers & Drovers'.....	88	..
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	305	320
Chemical	4100	..
Citizens'	142	..
City	1975	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia.....	190	..
Commerce	265	275
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	360	380
East River.....	135	..
Eleventh Ward.....	105	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National.....	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	190	..
Fourteenth Street.....	145	165
Gallatin	375	..
Gansevoort	..	85
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	725	..
Hide & Leather.....	117	..
Home	100	..
Importers & Traders'.....	535	..
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'.....	200	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton.....	225	..
Mechanics'.....	200	215
Mechanics & Traders'.....	..	101
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange.....	120	..
Metropolis	415	..
Mount Morris	240	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	152½	..
National Union.....	330	..
New Amsterdam	405	..
New York.....	245	..
New York County.....	1500	..
New York National Exchange.	110	..
Nineteenth Ward.....	100	..
Ninth National.....	90	95
North America	180	..
Oriental	190	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	500	520
People's	200	..
Phenix	107	114
Plaza	450	..
Produce Exchange	127½	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	225	..
Second National.....	550	..
Seventh National.....	160	..
Shoe & Leather.....	103	108
State of New York	125	135
Twelfth Ward.....	130	..
Union Square.....	210	230
Western	325	..
West Side.....	300	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s....	100½	102
Amalgamated Copper	97½	98
American Air Power.....	70	75
American Bank Note Co.....	49	52
American Grocery 1st pf.....	6	7
American Press Association....	100	107
American Soda Fountain.....	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'.....	49	51
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.....	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.....	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s.....	106	107
Beet Sugar	30	32
Beet Sugar pf.....	81½	84
Bliss, E. W.....	132	140
Bliss, E. W., pf.....	125	130
British Columbia Copper.....	10	10¾
Carter-Crume pf.....	60	80
Celluloid Company.....	88	92
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks.....	14	16
Central Fireworks pf.....	57½	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	345
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock....	75	80
Consolidated Car Heating.....	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com...	8	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.....	60	70
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg...	81	85
Distilling Company of America.	20	22
Distilling Co. of America pf....	56	57½
Eastman Kodak Co.....	100	110
Electric Boat	15	17
Electric Boat pf.....	..	46
Electric Vehicle.....	..	100
Electric Vehicle pf.....	115	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	1¼	1⅝
Empire & Bay State Tel.....	76	..
Erie & Western Trans.....	85	95
Flemington Coal & Coke.....	24	26
General Carriage	34⅜	37½
General Chemical	95	..
General Chemical pf.....	98	101
General Electric Automobile....	10	15
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.....	116	120
Havana Commercial	27	28
Havana Commercial pf.....	67½	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling ..	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds.	96	..
Hoboken Land & Imp.....	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s.....	105	..
Hudson River Telephone.....	106	110
Illinois Transportation.....	5⅜	6
International Power	..	77
International Pump	24	26
International Pump pf.....	66½	68½
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	60	70
J. B. Stetson com.....	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.....	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com.....	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.....	25	..
Lanston Monotype.....	90	95
Lorillard pf., ex dividend.....	115½	117½
Madison Square Garden stock..	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s..	25	35
Marleen Copper	8	9
Mergenthaler Linotype.....	200	210
Michigan Pen. Car bonds.....	106¼	107½
Mosler Safe Co. pf.....	..	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Gramophone	87	88
National Salt.....	40	45
National Salt pf. ex-div.....	74	77
National Wall Paper deb. stock.	70	80
New England Transportation..	9½	10¼
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s.....	110½	114
N. Y. Transportation.....	21½	22½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	180	190
Nicaragua Construction, new...	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship.....	90	..
Otis Elevator	35½	37½
Otis Elevator pf, ex-div.....	91½	93
Penn. Salt Mfg.....	109	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat.....	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E....	22	23
Pratt & Whitney com.....	4½	5
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	40	50
Procter & Gamble.....	370	380
Procter & Gamble pf.....	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel.....	16½	17
Republic Iron & Steel pf.....	62	62¼
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf....	25	..
Royal Baking Powder, ex-div..	98½	99¾
Rubber Goods	31½	32
Rubber Goods pf.....	84¾	86
Safety Car Heating & Light....	150	155
Simmons Hardware com.....	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.....	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.....	520	550
Standard Coupler	..	39
Standard Oil	405	407
Susquehanna Coal 6s.....	120	..
Swift & Co.....	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s.....	108	110
Tennessee Copper	19¼	20
Texas & Pacific Coal.....	62	66
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st.....	107	..
Trenton Potteries com.....	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.....	..	55
Trow Directory, new.....	55	65
Union Steel & Chain.....	27⅜	27¾
Union Steel & Chain pf.....	68	69
Union Switch & Signal.....	83	88
Union Switch & Signal pf.....	120	125
United Shoe Machinery com...	35	37
United Shoe Machinery pf.....	25	27½
Union Typewriter com.....	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	114	116½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	118	121
United States Envelope 1st 6s..	111	112½
United States Glass.....	33	35
United States Glass pf.....	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar..	½	¾
United Verde Extension.....	3	5
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼
Westinghouse Air Brake.....	440	450
Worthington Pump pf.....	100½	110¾

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	1⅞	2
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int....	85	87
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	8	9¼
Central Union Gas bonds.....	106½	107½
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s....	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s....	103½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s.....	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s.....	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s.....	118	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s..	104½	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.).....	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s.	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark..	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds.	105	108
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	21	24
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds.	87	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)..	92	96
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds..	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas.....	42½	44
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock.....	60	65
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s.....	76	79
Grand Rapids stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds.....	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.....	59	62
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s.....	71	74
Indianapolis stock.....	110	120
Indianapolis 1st 6s.....	104½	106
Lafayette (Ind.) stock.....	60	65
Lafayette 1st 6s	80	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock.	45	52
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s.	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas.....	78	82
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s.....	107	111
Mutual of New York.....	260	310
New Amsterdam	31½	31¾
New Amsterdam pf.....	57½	58½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s.....	101	102
New England Gas & Coke....	20½	22
New England G. & C. bonds..	79	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds.	102½	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co..	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock.....	48	52
Ohio & Indiana bonds.....	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock.....	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	88	91
Standard Gas, New York.....	112	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf....	135	138
Standard Gas, New York 1st..	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock.....	16	19
Syracuse Gas 5s.....	79	83
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee..	98	98½
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee..	108	110
Williamsburg 1st 6s.....	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte.....	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley.....	200	..
Boston & Providence.....	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia.....	214	217
Delaware & Bound Brook.....	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.....	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg.....	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.....	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.....	120	..
Grand River Valley.....	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.....	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf....	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids.....	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.....	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem.....	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western.	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.....	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.....	208	..
Old Colony, ex div.....	202¼	..
Oswego & Syracuse.....	209	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.....	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley.....	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.....	140	..
Providence & Worcester.....	275	..
Rome & Clinton.....	125	..
Troy & Greenbush.....	140	..
Utica & Black River.....	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley....	150	154
Unit. N. J. R. R. & C. Co., ex d.	274	..
Valley of New York.....	112	..

Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 1.

clines have occurred during the past week, and it may be that there will be more of the irregular, hesitating market that has prevailed for some time past, but many observers of the market are of the opinion that the market is likely to improve from this time on. At all events, all the indications point to the probability of much improvement coincident with the renewal of active business in the Fall.

During the week the copper stocks, the electric stocks, and several of the industrial stocks declined, while the stocks that showed the greatest improvement for the week were Standard Oil, Trust Company of America, and a few of the industrial issues. The local gas situation was not improved, and the New Amsterdam Gas issues all ended the week with net losses amounting to 1 point or more. The New Amsterdam Gas stocks were prominent on several days and fluctuated sharply. The common stock ended the week at 31¼ bid, a net loss of 2¾ points; the preferred stock closed at 57½ bid, a net loss of 1 point, and the bonds lost 1½ points, closing at 101 bid. The outcome of the local gas war is still in doubt, and such indications as there are point to an indefinite prolongation of the struggle, but there are still many who hold to the view that a settlement is not far off. These point to the relative stability of the gas stocks as an indication that the large holders of these stocks, and more particularly of the New Amsterdam Gas stocks, who are in a position to know the real facts in the case, are of the opinion that an early settlement of the struggle is likely, and consequently further depression of these stocks improbable. Others attribute the seeming support given to the New Amsterdam Gas issues to absorption of the stocks by the short interest that is said to be fairly large in these issues. It is generally admitted, however, that the immediate future of these stocks depends upon the settlement or prolongation of the present opposition between the several companies, and how long that opposition is to last is still a mystery.

Among the most active stocks during the past week was Rubber Goods, both issues of which made large net gains for the month. The common stock closed at 31½ bid, a net gain of 5½ points, and the preferred stock, which sold up to 85½, closed at 84¾ bid, showing a net gain of 3¼ points. The strength of these stocks was due to very satisfactory reports of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company's business, which included statements to the effect that the company had made a valuable contract with the recently organized American Bicycle Company and had effected other favorable agreements that would serve to increase the earnings of the Rubber Goods Company. The buying of the stocks was called good, and the friends of the company confidently predicted much better prices for both issues of stock.

The electric stocks, all of which suffered net losses for the week, were erratic, and on one or two days very weak. During the week the lowest prices yet recorded for the transportation stocks were reached and two of the stocks sold considerably below the subscription prices. The declines were quickly followed by reactions, but only a part of the loss was made up, and at the end of the week each of the three transportation stocks showed a net loss of more than 1 point, New York Transportation losing nearly 3 points. This issue sold down to 19¼, but proportionally the decline was not as great as that which occurred in the other two stocks. New York and New England Transportation are traded in $10 per share paid in, and Illinois Transportation is traded in $5 per share paid in. On the sharp decline that occurred during the week the stock of the New England Company sold down to 9 and that of the Illinois Company to 4¼. Thus the two last named stocks sold much below their paid-in value, while the stock of the New York Company remained well above the book value of the stock. New York closed for the week at 21¾ bid, New England at 9½ bid, and Illinois at 5¼ bid. The stock of the parent company, the Electric Vehicle Company was also depressed, and at the close was offered at par against par bid on the previous Saturday.

The largest net gains for the week were made by Standard Oil, which gained 9 points net and Trust Company of America stock, which sold up to 200 and closed at 288½ bid, showing a net gain of 13 points. The demand for the stock of this new trust company, it is reported, is active and strong, and during the past week the stock was quite active on the curb. It is practically the only one of the trust company stocks that is dealt in to any extent on the curb, although there has been of late also some trading in Produce Exchange Trust Company stock.

A stock not usually active, but which during the past week was traded in to a considerable extent was National Gramophone. Between 500 and 700 shares of the stock changed hands, and the price advanced from 83 to 90. The stock closed at 87 bid, showing a net gain of 4 points. Excellent reports were had of the company's earnings, and it was said that the present business of the company is much in excess of that of last year. Friends of the company are predicting higher prices for the stock, pointing to the fact that 90 is very low for a stock that for about two years already has paid regularly 1 per cent. a month.

The copper stocks all suffered net losses for the week. Amalgamated Copper was irregularly declining early in the week, and after regaining much of the loss declining again on Saturday. It lost 1½ points net, closing at 97½ bid.

The Money Markets.

During the week just ended the money market steadily grew easier in tone, and, as it became more and more apparent that no gold would be shipped abroad, offerings became more and more liberal. At the beginning of the week there was a well-defined fear that, because of the uneasiness in British and Continental financial circles, the Bank of England would advance its discount rate and that, in response to this, the rate of sterling exchange would so advance as to draw gold in volume from New York. This fear was heightened by the advance in open market discounts abroad, and until Wednesday, there was current belief that the Bank of England's minimum discount figure would be raised to 4 per cent. When, however, the Transvaal situation took on a more favorable aspect, financial sentiment in London quickly changed and there was an immediate release of the money tension at that centre. In response to this the Bank of England failed to raise its discount rate, and open discounts dropped back to lower figures. This removed the necessity of gold shipments from New York, and consequently money eased here and was offered with liberality at lower rates than had previously prevailed.

Call rates were steady around 4½ per cent. at the beginning of the week, later dropped to 2 per cent., (although this could not be considered significant,) and thereafter held at 4 and 5½ per cent. to the end of the week. The bulk of call loans was made at the latter figures. There was an increasing demand for call accommodation and a fairly large business was done.

In the time department there was no material change in rates, although the tone was easier than heretofore, and the tendency toward a lower level. Offerings were not liberal at the beginning of the week, but before the close loans were easily obtainable on good mixed collateral. There was at all times, however, ample time accommodation for Stock Exchange followers, whose demands were only immediate, owing to the dullness of the stock market.

Mercantile paper was quiet throughout the week, and it was evident that banks and trust companies were taking advantage of the higher rates in the time department to place their funds in collateral loans. The offerings of paper increased, and at the end of the week brokers reported a greater accumulation than for some time. Much of the paper was said to come from dry goods merchants.

Wall Street bankers are divided in opinion as to the outlook for money rates. Many believe that firmness will be shown for some time to come because of the increased employment of money in trade operations, because of the necessities of Western farmers who are harvesting crops, and because of increased stock market activity which they expect. Others, however, believe that there will be a gradual decline and that, before Autumn, rates will be back to a low level again. Fears of gold shipments seem to have disappeared, although exchange market authorities say warningly that the financial sentiment abroad is nervous and likely to be affected by small developments, and that ordinarily unimportant developments may now materially influence the money markets there.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing July 22. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
105	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	July, 1899	3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½ May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
140	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1899	5	*140	Feb. 17	*130	Feb. 3	*140 Feb. 17, 1899
..	38	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1899	1	52½	Mar. 3	33	Jan. 3	36 July 1, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899	3	..	..	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
7½	9	**B. & O. Southwest. pf., tr. r.**	10,767,300	..	..	9½	Apr. 12	7⅜	June 23	8¼ July 12, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,625,000	July, 1899	1	..	..	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1899	2	..	..	..	..	106¾ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Flyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B	5,000,000	..	..	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21 Feb. 15, 1899
32½	34½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	..	..	35	Jan. 3	30¼	Mar. 25	35 June 6, 1899
73	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1	78	Jan. 14	69	May 9	73 July 13, 1899
100	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1899	4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110 May 22, 1899
93	96	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1899	75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 29	*92 May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20⅝ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899	1⅝	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171 April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899	1⅝	*190	Feb. 10	*102	Jan. 30	*195½ Feb. 15, 1899
123	126	Chicago & East. Ill. pf	5,830,500	July 1, 1899	1½	125	Mar. 2	112¾	Jan. 3	122½ July 6, 1899
192	198	Chi. & Northwestern pf	22,336,000	July 6, 1899	1¾	200	June 27	188	Jan. 19	*198½ July 13, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	4	..	..	..	..	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
8	11	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	..	..	10⅜	Jan. 25	9	July 5	9 July 7, 1898
37⅞	41	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., 1898	1½	45	Apr. 28	37¼	June 23	37¼ June 23, 1899
184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1899	1¾	*188¼	June 28	184⅜	Mar. 6	*188¼ June 28, 1899
..	5	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	..	..	8½	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	*6 May 10, 1899
103	106	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	115	May 11	88	Jan. 6	109 June 26, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	..	8⅜	Jan. 7	7	Feb. 6	*5 June 14, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,354,800	..	..	22¼	Jan. 9	15½	July 14	15½ July 14, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	..	..	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30 June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26	189 Jan. 26, 1899
50	56	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899	2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½ May 1, 1899
106	122	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	763,000	Aug., 1898	6	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110 June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,313,000	..	..	85	May 12	63	Jan. 4	85 May 12, 1899
3½	4½	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	..	5⅝	Apr. 20	3	Apr. 14	4 June 26, 1899
9	11	Dul., South Shore & At. pf	10,000,000	..	..	14	Apr. 22	7¾	Jan. 4	9 July 15, 1899
880	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1899	3¾	..	..	..	..	*362½ Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	..	..	22½	Jan. 30	16¼	May 8	*18¼ June 30, 1899
96	99	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	May 15, 1899	1	99	July 5	*92¾	Jan. 14	97¼ July 15, 1899
82	85	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1899	2	85	June 13	70	Jan. 7	*89 July 7, 1899
30	32	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,208,200	..	..	32¼	May 15	17	Jan. 4	31 July 8, 1899
57	62	Flint & Père Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 25	57 July 11, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	25	Jan. 5	15	June 6	15 June 6, 1899
22	24	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	..	..	30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 1	20¼ June 9, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	July, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30 Mar. 23, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf**	2,600,300	May 1, 1899	1¼	*101	June 6	*99½	Jan. 31	*101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1899	1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1899	2	*390	Mar. 14	*380	Jan. 25	*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	..	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105 May 20, 1899
100	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899	2	*103	July 13	*99¾	June 12	*101½ July 14, 1899
10½	15	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	..	..	15	Mar. 22	7¾	Jan. 13	18 July 5, 1899
3½	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	26,000,000	..	..	5¼	Feb. 1	3	May 9	3½ June 26, 1899
18	19	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,521,600	Apr. 15, 1899	½	18	July 5	16	May 2	18 July 5, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
48	52¼	Knickerbocker Ice of Chicago	4,000,000	July 1, 1899	1½	63½	Feb. 23	45	Apr. 7	50½ July 12, 1899
74	75	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1899	3	84	Feb. 17	72	June 24	74 July 7, 1899
200	210	**Lake Shore & Mich. So**	40,466,500	Jan. 28, 1899	3½	208	Jan. 24	196½	Jan. 5	201¾ June 30, 1899
10	23	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	39	Apr. 25	5	Feb. 25	16 June 29, 1899
58	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1899	2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60 Apr. 25, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1899	2½	..	..	..	..	*152 May 31, 1899
15	15¾	Met. West Side El., Chi	7,500,000	..	..	16	May 5	14	Apr. 25	15½ July 13, 1899
185	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1899	3½	*185	June 1	176	Jan. 3	*185 June 1, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	..	..	..	..	*72¼ Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	9¼	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½ June 9, 1899
5	7¼	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000	..	..	8⅞	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	*5½ May 9, 1899
50	59½	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	50	Mar. 18	43	April 20	43 Apr. 20, 1899
10	20	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1896	6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15 Apr. 4, 1899
37	39	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 3, 1899	2	42	Jan. 25	37¼	Apr. 24	*37 May 7, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¼	133	June 7	129½	Jan. 27	133 June 7, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899	3	..	..	..	..	*350 Nov. 16, 1897
65	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar., 1898	2	79	Jan. 23	65	Mar. 7	68 June 29, 1899
32½	35	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	..	..	41	Jan. 23	29½	May 4	32½ July 11, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	July 15, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
66	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1899	1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½ June 2, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,000	..	..	*5	May 26	*5	May 26	*June 26, 1899
38	40	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,000	Apr. 17, 1899	1	51	Jan. 26	38	May 11	*39½ July 15, 1899
35	60	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Apr. 17, 1899	2	67⅞	Feb. 21	58½	July 5	*55 July 15, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1899	2	..	..	..	..	*95 Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1899	1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110 June 26, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1899	4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375 June 17, 1899
4	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	7	Jan. 10	4	May 27	4 June 10, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117 May 16, 1899
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, 1899	1¾	*188¼	June 9	180	Jan. 10	*188¼ June 9, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1899	3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	4	Apr. 13	2¼	June 14	2¼ June 14, 1899
9½	10¾	Quicksilver pf	4,201,300	May 15, 1899	½	14	Apr. 13	8	Jan. 7	10 July 14, 1899
101	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*103 June 28, 1899
30	33½	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898	2	43½	Feb. 3	25½	Jan. 4	*36 May 3, 1899
79	80	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	May 1, 1899	1½	80	June 8	66	Jan. 3	79¾ July 13, 1899
131	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	May 15, 1899	1½	130½	Jan. 26	129¾	Mar. 1	*131¼ June 5, 1899
4	5	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	..	..	6	Jan. 9	3⅜	June 24	3⅜ June 24, 1899
43	46	St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf	5,491,000	Jan. 3, 1899	2	55	Jan. 7	38½	May 24	46 July 12, 1899
102½	104	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,000,000	Mar. 1, 1899	3½	106	Jan. 23	98¼	Jan. 5	103 July 1, 1899
170	185	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1899	3½	182	June 23	170	Jan. 16	182 June 23, 1899
60	61	Silver Bullion certificates	..	..	..	65	Apr. 28	60	Apr. 21	60¼ June 20, 1899
200	⅞	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf	8,000,000	July 10, 1899	1¾	82½	Jan. 10	57½	June 28	61 July 12, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30, 1899	1	..	..	..	..	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899	3	..	..	..	..	*144½ Jan. 23, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	350,525	July, 1899	2½	..	..	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron pf**	1,000,000	July 15, 1893	1	145	Mar. 28	111	Jan. 4	*140 June 12, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,940,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4	..	..	..	..	*40¼ Feb. 5, 1897
..	13	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	..	..	15½	Jan. 17	11¼	June 19	12½ June 26, 1899
12	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20 Apr. 4, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	2,705,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42 Apr. 13, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	2,082,200	July 1, 1899	1¾	141	Feb. 24	117½	Jan. 6	*139 July 13, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899	½	..	..	..	..	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899	2½	..	..	..	..	*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,228,000	June 1, 1899	3½	..	..	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899	3½	..	..	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 15, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	94½ Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	..	..	..	..	3 Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	*98 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899	3	98¼	Jan. 24	93¼	Mar. 6	*98 Mar. 15, 1899
50	55	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000	..	..	64	Jan. 30	56	June 29	62 June 30, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central 2d in. paid	5,967,900	..	..	8¼	June 27	8¼	June 27	8¼ June 27, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., t. r	2,549,200	..	..	5	Mar. 15	1⅝	May 26	3 June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale seller 30 days.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS, 41 WALL STREET, N. Y.

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Lists of current offerings sent on application.

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DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Aug. 21
Bur., C. R. & Northern	2	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 2
Bur., C. R. & Northern (extra)	2	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 2
Canada Southern	1	Aug. 1	July 3	July 17
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 14	July 21
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-annual)	2	July 31	June 26	July 1
Chi., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	June 30	July 10
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	3½	Aug. 21	.....	.....
Cin., Ham. & Day. new pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 8	July 28	Aug. 9
Cin., Ports. & Va. pf.	2	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf. (annual)	7	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 2
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Hunt. & Broad Top Mt. pf.	3	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Illinois Central	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Lake Shore & Mich. S. (semi-annual)	3½	July 28	July 3	July 17
Louisville & Nashville	1½	Aug. 10	July 27	Aug. 10
Louisville & Nashville (extra)	½	Aug. 10	July 27	Aug. 10
Michigan Central	2	July 28	July 3	July 17
Northern Pacific	1	Aug. 3	July 11	July 24
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 10	Aug. 21
Rio Grande Western pf.	$1.25	Aug. 1	.....	.....
St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf.	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.				
Albany (N. Y.) Ry. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Albany (N. Y.) Ry. (extra)	1	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Boston Elevated	3	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio, St. Ry. (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 1
Twin City Rap. Tran. Com.	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 11	Aug. 16
BANK STOCKS.				
Corn Exchange	6	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
German-American	3	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Pacific (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 7
TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.				
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
Nassau	3	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 2
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY STOCKS.				
Phenix	5	On demand	.....	.....
Williamsburg	10	On demand	.....	.....
Williamsburg (extra)	2	On demand	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Am. Steel Hoop pf. (quarter)	1⅝	July 20	July 14	July 20
Am. Tin Plate pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 20	July 14	July 20
American Tobacco (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 17	Aug. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 17	Aug. 2
Bethlehem Steel	1	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Cambria Steel	60c	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	1½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Consolidated Car Heat. Co. (extra)	1	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Day Light Prism Co. (quarter)	2	July 31	July 24	July 31
D. Prism Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 31	July 24	July 31
D. Prism Co. pf. (extra)	2	July 31	July 24	July 31
Edison El. Ill. of Boston (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Electric Company of America	50c	July 25	.....	.....
Flat Top Coal Land	½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Flat Top Coal Land pf.	1	Aug. 1	.....	.....
General Electric pf.	3½	July 31	.....	.....
Harrison Bros. & Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 3
Henderson Bridge	2½	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 2
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	July 25	July 20	July 25
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	July 25	July 20	July 25
International Pump pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Montana Ore Pur. Co. (quarter)	$1	July 27	July 17	July 27
Municipal Gas Albany (quarter)	2½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 2
National Salt Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 24	July 20	July 25
National Surety Company	5	July 25	July 14	July 25
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Aug. 10	.....	.....
Omaha Water 2d pf.	1	Aug. 10	.....	.....
Procter & Gamble common	6	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman's Palace Car (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining	$6	Aug. 15	July 20	Aug. 1
Rochester Gas & Electric pf.	3	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Saratoga Gas, El. L. & P. pf.	2½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 4
Standard Underground Cable	*40	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Torrington Co., Class A	4	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1
Torrington C., Class B	8	Sept. 1	.....	.....
United States Rubber	1	July 31	July 15	Aug. 1
United States Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	July 31	July 15	Aug. 1

*Stock.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open	Date.	Nature.
Chicago & Alton	.....	.....	Sept. 7	Special
New York Air Brake Co.	July 31	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Special
Southern Pacific Co.	.....	.....	July 26	Special

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@4½ per cent., closing on Saturday at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £598,885 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 41.39, became 42.80 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 3,050,000f gold and lost 1,250,000f silver.

Foreign exchange—market easier. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅝ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85⅜@$4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18⅞, less 1-16 for long and 5.16⅝, less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95¼ and guilders at 39.15-16 and 40⅜.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 50c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@50c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $1,356,850. The banks now hold $12,055,600 more than the legal requirement. The change in the average shows a decrease in the loans of $8,828,600, a decrease in specie of $2,664,400, an increase in legal tenders of $1,105,300, a decrease in deposits of $12,023,800, and a decrease in circulation of $22,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	July 22, '99.	July 15, '99.	July 23, '98.
Loans	$767,843,600	$776,672,200	$634,945,900
Specie	173,653,800	176,318,200	167,641,500
Legal tenders	57,122,300	56,107,000	60,702,700
Net deposits	874,882,000	886,905,800	741,328,800
Circulation	13,603,400	13,626,000	14,434,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 22, '99.	July 15, '99.	July 23, '98.
Specie	$173,653,800	$176,318,200	$167,641,500
Legal tenders	57,122,300	56,107,000	60,702,700
Total reserve	$230,776,100	$232,425,200	$228,344,200
Reserve required agst deposits	218,720,500	221,726,450	185,332,200
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$12,055,600	$10,698,750	$43,012,000

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,609,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,525	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	29,688,450	50,065,050
Feb. 25	30,324,900	22,959,325	47,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,666,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,695,975
May 13	17,137,625	40,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,897,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,361,575

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$12,055,600	1894	$74,113,600
1898	43,012,000	1893	1,256,550
1897	47,361,575	1892	23,063,800
1896	18,502,050	1891	19,710,325
1895	41,999,175	1890	6,053,125

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NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.

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FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,400,000
Deposits . 25,000,000

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MILLS BUILDING,

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Moffat & White,

BANKERS,

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The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT JUNE 30TH, 1899.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds		$1,421,842 91
Other Bonds and Securities		184,215 00
Bond and Mortgage		20,000 00
Loans on Collaterals		8,876,421 57
Bills Purchased		160 920 00
Cash in Vault and Banks		1,922,415 43
Furniture and Fixtures		12,210 43
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable		41,891 05
		$12,639,916 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Surplus		1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits		41,029 75
Deposits:		
General	$10,471,744 17	
In Trust	87,922 00	
		10,559,666 17
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable		39,220 51
		$12,639,916 43

Began business March 1, 1899

Jacob Rubino,

3 BROAD ST., Drexel Bldg., NEW YORK

BROKER AND DEALER IN

Railway Bonds, Guaranteed Stocks, and Other Investment Securities

That do NOT NEED REORGANIZATION

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,

No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.